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wife of J. H. Amett.

BIRTHS.

On June 21, 1947, at Tientsin, the wife of W MORTON ANDREW, Chinese Customs Service, of a son. On 25th lune, at Shanghai, the wife of PHIL.

V. DAVIES-a daughter. On June 27, 1907, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. ROACH, a daughter. Veronica Mar-July 3rd, at Exeter, the wife of GEORGE

CURRY, a son. MARRIAGE. At Shanghad ERNEST JAMES ETHERDEN. second son of J. H. Stringer, of Christchurch,

N. Z., to GLADYS ESTELLE, eldest daughter of Calvin hields, of Portland, Oregon. DEATH. On May 14th, 1977, at Newcastle-un-Tyne.

HELEN THOMSON, aged 31 years, the beloved

floorgieing Welegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT. ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907. .

THE D. P. W.

(29th June.) expected to accrue to him in the future. In | papers may lack we have never found want a manner this decoration is a compliment to of confidence one of their attributes. Whe this far-off post of the Empire, which is re- | ther the matter in hand be diplomatic or membered amid a host of purely domestic social, political or commercial, with the for Honour. In his farewell address to the | that negotiations of a very satisfactory nature | fesult which is eminently satisfactory. At work accomplished by Mr. Chatham in his liji as an indemnity provokes a smile from deteriorated in this particular respect, which official capacity. Those who were present those concerned. There is every reason is good news for everybody concerned.

Excellency was with regard to the reform achieved by Mr. Chatham and in his address he said: -" / s regards heads of departments it may seem invidious to specially mention some where all have done good work, but I should feel wanting in gratitude if I made no reference to Mr. Chatham, to whom and to the hard working engineers under his able direction, the Colony owes so much. Mr. Chatham is an I dinburgh man, educated at the 'Varsity of "Auld Reckie." After graduating he went with a firm of civil engineers and afterwards became assistant to the engineer of the Bristol Docks. In 1800 he was appointed executive engineer in the Public Works Department of this Colony, and cleven years later was appointed to the important and responsible position which he now occupies. It is needless to dilate upon the many public movements with which Mr. Chatham has been connected. Probably at the present time the most important of those might be considered his scheme for the better housjug of the Chinese population which he submitted some five or six years ago, but in this Connection that subject might be considered sub judice. He has been prominent as a

> THE FRANCO-JAPANESE "BNTENTE!

member of the Sanitary Board, unfailingly

endeavouring to secure the amelioration of

the people and unswervingly faithful to the

best traditions left by Sir Henry, Blake, and

those of his kin. He has ever strongly be-

lieved in the construction of roads, and many

to day thank him for access to places in the

New Territory where formerly swamps and

wi'derness' prevailed. Mr. Chatham tho-

roughly well deserves his honour, and we are

by no means the only people who will

honestly congratulate him upon a distinction

which none will so worthily honour and

In another section we give the official text of the Franco-Japanese agreement. As showing in what light the compact is regarded in Japan, it may be well to ascertain the opinion of Japanese papers regarding the calcule. In dealing with the question of the material advantages which France will derive from the Franco-Japanese Agreement some of the vernacular contemporaries consider that Erance will gain substantially in the reduction of armaments in Indo-China. concerned as to the defences of the colony. forces in the Far East, and thus lighten itself flagship d'tentrecasteau, and two cruisers, trovers and four auxiliary cruisers. It is also pointed out that the French army in Indo-China consists of five brigades of infantry with a small force of various arms." The annual administrative expenditure of French Indo China amounts to about Y79,000,000, made up of Y48,000,000 from local taxes in Cochin China, Tonking, Annam and Camcontribution from the French National Treasury. Of this sum, from Y8,000,000 to Y10,000,000 is spent upon defences, and now that the Franco Japanese Agreement has been signed. France has no necessity of increasing her colonial burden, but on the contrary she may be able to reduce her military expenses by one-half.

CHINESH ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LD.

Chinese papers in Shanghai that the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company is to pay appoint Chang Yen Mao Chinese Director-Colony, Sir Matthew Nathan, then Governor | are in progress, nothing whatever has ret. all, events, Professor Simpson is evidently

to hope and that before long all pending will remember how specially insistent His questions in connection with the Company will be settled in such a way as to satisfy every reasonable demand, but at the present moment any declaration of what will, or has been arranged, is premature." This statement will be read with interest by the numerous shareholders in Hongkong.

SINGAPURE DAIRIES.

For some time past, the Singapore news

papers have been engaged in the laudable

duty of directing the attention of the Go-

vernment to the conditions surrounding the

mil trade of that, Colony, and the danger

which exists of engendering and disseminat-

ing the germs of disease unless vigorous

measures are enforced to provide that

adequate sanitary arrangements are observed.

Their severe comments on many cases of

unsatisfact ry precautions being taken to

prevent the spread of disease have been now amply supported and corroborated by Professor Simpson, the expert who was engaged by the Government at much cost to investigate the sanitary conditions of the Colony and to suggest measures for their betterment In an important B'ue Book which has been compiled on the subject by Professor Simpson he states in substance that while there is practically no tuberculosis among cattle in Singapore, with very few exceptions the conditions under which milk is supplied to | gain, and should certainly obtain for him a the public are extremely bad, and are a source of danger to adults children who consume the milk unboiled The distinguished writer, of course, comes into conflict with other authorities when he impliedly praises the virtues of boiled milk as a preventative of the propagation of germs, but that is beside the point in this case, which is specially concerned with the improvement of dairies generally. He states, according to one of our contemporables in the South, that: "The milk trade in Singapore is conducted on two lines: (1) the dairyman supplies milk direct to customers; and (2) sells it by the quart to milk sellers, who. then carry it round to the houses and retail it either per bottle or per pint. In the first instance, the cans and bottles are kept and washed in the dairy; in the other instance. which represents the bulk of the milk trade. the bottles and cans are taken to the dairy by the milk sellers and kept cleaned, or rather should be kept clean by them at home Since the Russo-Japanese war, the French dity old cloth, or inside the milk cans nation has, the native Press allege, been much | and thus bathed in the milk." Certainly we have got heyond' that rough and prove one of the most important public im-As the result of the Franco-Japanese ready stage in Hongkong, where the larger provements effected in Canton, and the agreement the French Government may dairies are the real purveyors of milk and formation of the Canton Iron Bridge Combe able to reduce its military and naval where scrupulous attention is paid to every party with which a prominent Chinese comdetail of the trade. It would serve no good pradore in Hongkong, Mr. Lau Chin Ting, is of a rather heavy burden. The Fre ch purpose to dilate on the unifortunate con-associated as chairman. His administration as compared with their brethren in Shang-Asiatic squadron at present consists of the ditions prevailing in certain of the quarters will, doubtless, be best remembered on acof the Singapore milk-sellers whose premises: count of the uprisings which only recently maraderit between pressmen and police as five river gunboats, two gunboats, five des- were visited by Professor Simpson. It is occurred in South-west and North-east there is here, the journalists of Shanghai and not a pleasant story he has to tell, and we are of the full belief that it would be impossible to discover similar objections to the dairies of Hongkong. In the case of the two important European dairies where everything is done to ensure cleanliness and every possible means adopted to meet the most cerns which were favoured by the Governstringent requirements of the law, there can bodin and other places, and Y31,000,000, be no reason for cavil. And there is little or rosesson to fancy that the native sunpliers are behind the European firms in this respect. But it may be of interest to note give attention also to the prospective ties towards the Press of Shanghai. During the the conclusions and recommendations of development of the mineral resources of the that he cites Hongkong as an example been made for coal, iron, antimony, to follow, at least in connection with si ver and gold. Acting at the inthe contravention of sanitary condi- stance of foreign representations against newspaper in question, with the observation, tions. Professor Simpson contends that the continuance of piracies on the West the imposition of small fines, even con- River, I is Excellency initiated a system tinuously, is madequate to bring about the of patrol by detailing the fleet of fourteen The statement complained of was to the necessary reforms, as the dairymen find it usually more remunerative to pay the fines Prominence was given locally to a highly than to put their premises in proper order. improbable report in one of the numerous | The Municipality should have power to abolish the buffalo and cow sheds erected on low-lying and unsuitable ground, and all over to the new Company constituted of British | notices requiring structural alterations, and and Chinese capital Taels 4,000,000 and the premises to be placed in such a state as to all w of their being cleaned sufficiently police in cases of felonies and disasters, and the intentions of the Police, "it hampered out the report to such an extent that they General. In another form the substance of and drained, should be sent to the owner of other minor reforms which all tended to the above telegram has found its way over the building or land on which the cattle the wires to Japanese papers from Shanghai. | sheds, and so forth, are crected, at the own. | ideas. One feature which is entirely to his | That gentleman, while expressing that is sufficient to show how admirably, the The Jiji contains the statement that after er's expense. The keeping of milch cows credit was his reception of consular officials, opinion, also remarked that he had no scheme of tabulation has been arranged. ignoring for a long time the decisions of the or bullaloes without a license should be I'on on Court in the suit which Chang Yen- prohibited, and anyone contravening the mao went to London to prosecute, the Lon- sanitary conditions endorsed on the license requests. He received more official visits imagine, have regarded the proceeding of commerce; foreign trade; banking and don Board have lately altered their attitude | should be liable, as in Hongkong, to a heavy, and have decided to carry out the judgment. | fine, and the forfeiture of all animals in re-"It has been settled," says that journal, specttothe keeping of which he hid effended. "that the China Board shall be form d, and The license should be an annual one, and it sors. With regard to the opium question, who instigated it. The Shanghai Times that the Company shall pay the Chinese a | should not be granted unless the premises | large indemnity for all the trouble and are to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. efforts to abate the evil of opium-smoking, Chinese publication the Mixed Court would Everybody will be delighted to know that expense they have been put to, after Finally, he suggests that possibly the most and lately issued a representation on the undoubtedly be the proper place to the merits and abilities of the Director of which Chang Yen-mao will have all satisfactory method of dealing with the subject to the river steamer companies re- lodge a protest concerning it, and the less Public Works have been appreciated and his lost honours restored to him." It question would be to allow a private com- questing their co-operation by prohibiting enlightened Chinese law respecting the recognised by his Majesty's Government at | was to be expected that such a report would | pany, which is willing to erect a model home and the bestowal of the Companion- attract the notice of our contemporaries at | dairy, under official supervision, to undership of the Order of St. Michael and St. | Tientsin; for, in a recent issue, one paper | take the work, with assurance that, if it con- of passengers. It was Chow Fu who con- foreign production responsible only to its | that little or nothing which has taken George is but an instalment of what may be observed that "whatever else the native tinues the business satisfactorily, the Hos- cluded the Canton-Kowloon Agreement own authorities, and even then not to the ex- definite shape and form in the way of compitals and other Government Institutions would take their milk from it. By such an l'arrangement, a standard dairy could, gradually, be brought up to a similar standard. Pracproblems which must perplex and try to the | slenderest lead they will forge ahead in the | tically the Professor gives a general comuttermost the acumen of his Majesty's Gov- full assurance they have hold of the right | mendation to the methods adopted in ernment. It is sometimes advisable to end of the story and their facts are un. Hongkong and enforced by the Government look for reasons for the conferment impeachable. So far as native news is con- to observe the law. That solitary cases of of decorations of this character, but in cerned they are invariably naturally fairly infringement occur now and then does not the case of Mr. Wm. Chatham it is obvious | reliable, but in regard to foreign concerns and | affect the main point, and it would indeed be that work, nous and energy have had mainly, | doings they are as notoriously off the track | a curious place which had no cases at any if not entirely, to do with it. Looking back- | 25 London papers in touching native | time of such minor infractions, but the good wards, however, those who took the frouble affairs often prove themselves." . In this name of the European milk-sellers and the to read between the lines might have sur- instance, we learn from the feking and watchfulness exercised by and over the mised that Mr. Chatham was marked out Tientsin Times that, "though it is true native retail houses are sufficient to secure a

H.B. CHOW FU.

His Bxcellency Chow Fu, who has held

the important and dignified office of Viceroy

of the Liang Kwang Provinces for the short

period of barely eight months, arrived a

Hongkong yesterday en route to Shanghai

having demitted duty on the appointment of

His Excellency Tsen Chun Hsuan to the

post which he formerly occupied as Acting

Viceroy. Within the space of a few months would it be impossible for any administrator of a great and populous district to ac complish much of which will prove of ulti male permanent value to the people to stamp his personality on the Government. The most that he can hope to achieve is the forwarding of the beneficial projects of his predecessor and the initiation of some lew schemes reform; which may lead to the amelioration of the conditions under which the peonle he has been called upon to govern are placed. While there are certain features His Excellency Chow Fu's viceroyalty which will not probably secure the approbation of his critics, it must be admitted that, after a fair and impartial review of his work, in the limited time at his disposal, His Excellency has succeeded in inaugurating a number of improvements and reforms which will prove of substantial and lasting niche which will be prominent in the Val-I halla of the Provincial Covernment. Viewing his regiment its worst, to begin with, the advantages to be attained by the revival of the Wei Seng Farm, the Pak-kap-piu and San Piu lotteries-which have exercised the most baneful influences in South China-and the granting of gambling a onopolies, which Viceray Shum had suppressed, are not quite obvious to the disinterested onlooker, Then, again, his apparent lethargy in the matter of repairing the sea-wall of the Bund at Canton-one of His Excellency Shum's pet ideas—until the contemplated return of his predecessor was announced, is scarcely susceptible of favour. It is true that since the appointment of the energetic Shum was reported Chow Fu has evinced an entirely "laudable" desire to remedy the defects caused by the ravages of the river in flood by sending a host of labourers to repair the deficiencies, but that cannot excuse th earlier lack of interest in the work. The bottles are carried in any the other hand, His Excellency witnessed the actual commencement of the waterworks scheme, which will eventually prompt and effective measures were adopted speaking, at daggers drawn, the latter -probably on the advice of Admiral Li showing the chief exhibition of antagonism. Chun-whereby the incipient insurrection. The following from a Shanghai paper illusproved abortive. Viceroy Chow Fu exhibited considerable ability in the industrial conment, such as the paper mills, the talkedof cement factory, the match factory and. Court the other day in connection with a of course, the principal industry of South China, the silk-weaving trades. He has Professor, and it will be noted two Provinces, expert prospecting having launches to look after various sections coverof signboards, the introduction of electric alarms for speedy notification to the

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

his sagacity.

have brought bitter recollections to those | Shanghai Municipal Police would search a equivalents. But that aside, the contents Britishers who hold a certain form of house in the French Concession without per- of the annual are absorbingly interesting

patriolism, just as Trafaigar Day might have mission, and the injury, if any injury has touched the sensibilities of our friends of been done, is suffered by the French Police. the entente cordiale. But all that "is past unless it was the intention of the Municipal and the fact that Britishers are as willing | taining French permission, to take in fact. to join with their cousins in celebrating the occasion in the time-Ronoured fashlon of premature publication of such intention. is forgotten and the present only consi- relations of the Police with the Press have dered. In Hongkong especially the relations | not of late been cordial, and the incident, between the two families whose national | we have referred to is only one outcome of tongue is the English language were never the Police attitude. Like the Police, the more cordial than they are at present, thanks | Press also has a duly to the public, and the in great measure to the genial qualities of importance of that duty is a side issue which neighbours in the Philippines, which have our trade with the Pacific, but the knowledge of that fact should only help to spur been won at so much cost and labour. It is for South and North China, but that day two countries in the Colony may long continue to subsist, become increasingly expansive and more markedly fraternal.

THE POLICE AND THE PRESS.

Happy, indeed, are those pressmen in Hongkong who in t'e course of their duties are brought into connection with the police hai. Instead of there being a bon camtrates the position, and our confreres in the North must sincerely wish that their lives were cast in the pleasanter groove of Hongkong. An incident which occurred at the Mixed morning contemporary opens up the genera question of the attitude of the Police authorihearing of a case an inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police, acting under instructions from the Acting Captain Superintendent, handed to the Bench a copy of the also emanating from the aforesaid source of wisdom, that the article was absolutely false. effect that the police expected to find an ing the inner waterways of South China. In armoury of weapons in the prisoner's Canton, Viceroy Chow Fu carried out several house when it was searched. This alleged important public improvements, including false statement in the result, as the trial the widening of the streets, the supprest proceeded proved to contain a very consion of itinerant vendors, the abolition siderable portion of fact, although so loosely characterised as untrue, and the main fault to be found with it was that by anticipating | Facts and figures jostle each other throughthem in their work," to use the words of the are apt to produce at first night a motion of bring the city-more into line with modern | Assessor to whom the report was shown. | bewilderment, but a short survey of the work his accessibility to foreigners generally and control over the paper in question, and There are in all six sections devoted respechis, reasonableness in dealing with their nothing could be done. He must also, we from the foreign officials accredited to his complaining of a foreign newspaper, in the money market; communications; and Tai-Government and maintained the official manner adopted, as an exceedingly childish wan and Korafuto. While there is also, amenities better than any of his predeces. one, and quite worthy of the youthful official His Excellency has been indefatigable in his remarks that if that journal had been a the use of opium on the voyages to and from liberty of the Press might have been brought | mercial interests of the country are encom-Canton, an order which will affect thousands to bear. But that particular journal is! a passed within the covers of this report, and with the representative of the British and | tent the head of the Police in Shanghai would Chinese Corporation, Mr. J. P. O. Bland, appear to like. The paragraph in question A together, His Excellency has proved a was stated as being calculated to in ure the intricate and thought-inspiring statements paternal administrator, and if he has done work of the Police in bringing criminals to nothing very wonderful as the result of his justice, and we (as the paper in duestion labours he has, at least, fallen into few errors | says) would be the last to advocate of judgment, which in itself is a tribute to the publication of facts which are really of a single article, but the broad assertion may likely to interfere with the already difficult work of the Police, as a general policy for the Press to pursue. In this case, however, we believe the journal was actuated by perfectly bona-fide motives. The house To-day, the inembers of the growing to be searched is situated in the French American community in Hongkong are Concession and information was obtained celebrating with the characteristic energy that the French Police were about to insti- | necessarily crop up on almost every page and telat of the inhabitants of the Great tuto a search on the night prior to the will prove somewhat of a stumbling-block. Republic the national holiday of Independ publication, or next day, At all events there | even although there he an introductory of Hongkong, made special reference to the been settled, and the amount named by the not inclined to think that, Hongkong has dence have many made special reference to the been settled, and the amount named by the not inclined to think that, Hongkong has dence have many made special reference to the been settled, and the amount named by the not inclined to think that, Hongkong has dence have many made special reference to the been settled, and the amount named by the not inclined to think that, Hongkong has dence have been settled, and the amount named by the not inclined to think that, Hongkong has dence have not been settled, and the amount named by the not inclined to think that, Hongkong has dence have not been settled, and the amount named by the not inclined to think that, Hongkong has dence have not been settled, and the amount named by the not inclined to think that the named by the not inclined to think that the named by the named

and done with, long ago and far away," Police to dispense with the formality of ob-"French leave," and were thwarled by the. Anglo-Saxons is evidence of how the past | But apart from this incident the general. the Consul-Ceneral of the United States, | needs no discussion here. We do not be-Mr. Amos P. Wilder, and the banhamic of lieve there is a desire among those who. the rest of the hustling, band of Americans | conduct any of the Shanghai newspapers to resident in this Colony. At the Consulate do anything which will render the duties of to-day all nationalities offered their felicita- the Police more onerous than they already. tions, from his Excellency the Officer Ad- are, but there are legitimate items of news, ministering the Government downwards, and | which the public has a distinct right, to be enjoyed the hospitality of the Consul-General | placed in possession of, and the Police are and his staff. It may sometimes happen that | the only medium through which they can, commercial men in Hongkong will look | come to light. Street accidents, fires, crimes, somewhat askance at the efforts of our fall come within their cognizance, and all are of public interest. In the majority of infor their object the wresting from us of stances there would seem to be no reason. why information should not be freely furnished when it is esked for, but far from that, them on to greater energy in order that being the case, pressmen who desire, in the they and the Colony may retain what has course of their duties, to learn any facts: which may be known, are forced to resort to no secret that Manila hopes one of these all kinds of subterfuges, and to risk insult. fine days to become the distributing port | There are some fourteen courts in Shanghai for China, ousting both Hongkong and before which the Police bring cases. It is Shanghai from the pre-eminence which they | impossible for the Press to attend each, one. at present enjoy, mainly through their and even if they could, the language difficulty. respective positions as convenient centres | would render the time wasted. The Police. must be largely relied on therefore, but quite: has yet to come, and there are features, in as much difficulty is experienced in persuad. what might be termed the political life of the ing those in charge at the Stations to give: Colony, such as the opening by railway details of cases which have been before communications of areas which have hither- the courts and dealt with, as an inquirer, to remained undeveloped, that augur con- might meet with in attempting to probe tinued prosperity for the port, despite the the secrets of the Foreign Office. Hecommercial competition of our rivals in the is told that an order has been issued South. Even though there may be this that no information may be given to the rivalry between the two friendly Colonies Press. Indeed the excuses made for withsuch a consideration is not allowed to inter- I holding from the public news which it should: fere with the celebration of Independence know are legion, and they are very seldom Day. We can only trust that the conjection | truthful. There are too among police which binds Hongkong to Manila, the cofficials those who have their favourite press. business interests which join this port with men, and to these individuals they unbosome the Pacific Slope and the mutual regard I themselves. This is noticeable more than which prevails between the members of the anywhere else at Hongkew. Nor have were found any great reserve adhered to by those police officers who have axes to grind. If any kudos is to be gained, the official who wants an advertisement knows where and how he may get it for nothing, though a corresponding readiness to oblige cannot slways be looked for by the Pressi But it is a curious fact that however many orders are issued from headquarters forbidding communication with the Press, there are always certain newspapers which appear in a miraculous way to be exempt, and whose representatives succeed where others, be they never so polite, fail. Kwangtung, and it is to his credit that the police officials are, metaphorically So long as the Police continue this oysterlike and absurd relicence in matters which the Press regard it as their duly to make public, so long will incidents like that drawn attention to at the Mixed Court occur, and it is to be hoped that the acting head of the force will recognise that while ensuring that public interests are not adversely affected, it is better for all concerned that reliable and ungarbled information should be placed at the disposal of the Press when it is civilly and properly inquired for, rather than to force newspapers to publish only partially truthful reports gathered by roundabout

IAPAN'S FORBIGN TRADE.

From the Japanese Minister of Finance. we have received a bulky volume entitled "The Seventh Financial and Economic Annual of Japan," which simply teams with information and must prove a perfect mine of knowledge for those who desire to obtain an accurate conception of the progress which has been made by that remarkable kingdom. tively to finance; agriculture, industry and under the head of "Appendix," important articles dealing with the financial affairs of Korea, the finance and economy of Kwani tung Province, the financial system of Japan, and the currency system in that country. From these bald outlines it will a be recognised that practically the entire comwould be impossible to deal with all, the and dissertations which have been brought together and tensely expressed in the "Final ancial and Economic Annual "in the space be made that the briefest study of the figures collated will afford a clearer understanding why every. Japanese should have, as the Scotch say, "a guid conceit o'himsel'." To the foreign direader who plods carefully through the statistics it is safe to say, that the Japauese weights and measures which

and furnish matter for reflection at all points. Perhaps the section which will most keenly appeal to the non-Japanese, reader is that devoted to foreign trade. An claborate series of statistics is followed by an epitome which traces the rise and advance of Japan's relations with other countries from 1637 till the present time. The story is told in the most prossic language, fact piled on fact without a single meditative break, but the very absence of thetorical fireworks, the absoluteplainness of speech and devotion to exactitude are in themselves calculated to enhance the value of the historical document and arrest the attention of the reader. Three hundred years ago there was no foreign trade beyond that carried on by the adventurous merchants who defied the dangers by sea and the restrictions imposed by the shogun. The oversens trade really dates from 1858 when "commercial treaties were concluded with Great Britain, the United States of America, and three other Powers: and the rates of import and export duties were fixed by agreement with them, while at the same time a few important ports were opened to foreign commerce. Rapid development followed, and in 1866 the Conventional tariffs with Great Britain and the United States were revised. The writer remarks: "From 1860 to 1881 was the period during which, with the single exception of 1876, the imports exceeded the exports, while during the following twelve years from 1882 to 1893 there was, with the exception of 1890, an annual excess of exports over imports. In the course of these years absolute order was restored in the country, a constitutional government was established on a firm basis, and both the Government and people concentrated all their -efforts upon productive industry; all which produced their due effect upon our foreign trade, and, moreover, the steady depreciation of silver in those years were indirectly of great advantage to the expansion of our export trade." The war in 1894 had no perceptible effect on the commercial prosperity of the country, whose merchants were seizing every opportunity to expand the ramifications of their foreign connections, and development has been the rule all along the line until, at the present time, the importance of Japan as a factor in the world's markets is both appreciated and feared. Turning to the sub-section of the article in question dealing with trade relations with other countries, we learn that according to the trade returns for 1006, the country which does the largest amount of trade with Japan is the United States whose exports and imports stood at about yen 196,000,000 (£20,081,967), sollowed by China with yen 175,000,000 (£17:920,328) and Great Britain with yen 124,000,000 (£12,704,918). The largest customer in 1906 was the United States whose imports from Japan amounted to yen 126,000,000 (£12,909,836, followed by China with yen 118,000,000 (£12,090,164), Treasurer Wu to take temporary France with yen 40,000,000, (£4,098,361), Korea with yen 25,000,000 (£2,561,475), Great Britain with yen 23,000,000 (£2,356,-557), and Italy with yen 12,000,000 (£1,-229,508); these figures are eight and a half times the corresponding figures for 1896 in the case of China, seven and a half times in the case of Kores, four times each in the case of the United States and Italy, and a little more than twice in the cases of Great Britain and France. The largest exporter to Japan in 19:6 was Great Britain from whom imports to the amount of ven 101,000,000 (£10,348,361) were taken, followed by the United States with ven 70,000,000 (£7,172,131), British India with yen 60,000,000 (£6,147,841); China with yen 57,000,000 (£5,840,163). Germany with yen 42,000,000 (£4,303,273), the Netherlands Indies with yen 24,000,000 (£2,459,016), and Belgium with yen 10,000,000 (£1,034,590). The entire report is from beginning to end one of advancement and success in fighting the commercial battle with foreign competitors. From the Japanese standpoint the record is not merely satisfactory but inspiring. As the result probably of the impetus given to trade after the war there was an evident inclination on the part of Japanese merchants and financiers to "plunge," which brought about the inevitable financial crisis in which twelve banks had to close their doors. But the super-optimism which prevailed in the early part of this year has been cooled and the mercantile thermometer steadied, so that the outlook at the present

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION:

day is as hopeful as could be desired.

A general meeting of the above Association was held at the Victoria Recreation Club last

Thursday, at 5.30 p.m. Present: - Messrs. J. W. Bains (chairman) R. Henderson, J. Rodger, W. Goggin (V.R.C. sub-committee), R. C. Witchell (Corinthian Yacht Club), F. A. Biden (Royal Yacht Club), H. C. Sayer, H. A. Lamn ert (V.R.C), W. J Carroll (Hon. Secretary), Staff Sergt, Western (R.E.), Lance-Corpl. Geo (Middlesex Regiment), Gunners Canter and Ward (87th Company, R.G.A.).

meeting,

The report and accounts for 1906 as read was proposed by Mr. Bains and seconded by I the 2nd July, 1907, assigned Corps No. 972 Mr. Henderson. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Biden and seconded by Staff Sergt. Western that entries for the Water Polo Shield Competition should close on

Thursday, 11th inst. Proposed by taff-Sergi. Western and seconded by Mr. Witchell that Mr. Henderson be . It was also suggested by .Staff-Sergt. Wes-

appointed official referes for the coming season. tern and seconded by Mr. Biden that, in the event of the official referee being unable to attend any matches, it be left to Mr. Henderson's discretion to appoint a referee to take his

Proposed by Staff-Sergi, Western and seconded by Mr. Rodger that Mr. Carroll be appointed hon, recreisty and tressurer for the coming

Proposed by Mr. Biden and seconded by Mr. Rodger that section C, rule 14, be eliminated. Carried meanimonaly. (1)

It, was suggested by Mr. Biden that Mr. Goggin's proposition with regard to the amount V.R.C. Sub-Committee to be decided.

It was arranged that the next meeting with before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, I Mr. Hazeland. Then describe her as "Dee modern type by giving to this case such a dee be on board the vestell ready to be produced segard to draws will be hold at the V.R.C. on on the acth, they were fixed \$100 each, the lendant Unknown No. 1.10 Friday, 1sth instruction in the adjourned for a week.

Telegrams. "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

SERVICE._ ANTI-OPIUM ORUSADE.

SHOPKEEPERS IMPRISONED.

PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Slianghai, 20th June, 11.25 a.m.

Two shopkeepers were arrested the native city for disobeying the Anti-Opium Regulations.

They have been tried and sentenced to imprisonment, and their Government.

VICEROY SHUM.

LEAVE FURTHER EXTENDED. PROCEEDING SOUTH UPON EXPIRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 30th June,

Viceroy Shum has been granted another extension of tenduys leave | Hongkong. It is H.E.'s intention to board the at Shanghai.

The Throne granted this further extension with orders, however, that his Excellency should proceed South upon the expiry of his extended

EXIT CHOW FU.

VICERCY'S LCCUM TENENS.

PROVINCIAL TREASURER APPOINTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 30th June, 4.10 p.m.

-flis Excellency Vicercy Chow Fu has telegraphed to Peking requesting the appointment of an official, temporarily, to administer the Government pending the arrival of substantive Viceroy designate Shum.

In reply, his Excellency has received a telegraphic despatch from the Grand Council at Peking ordering the appointment of Provincial .charge of the Vicerovalty of the two

WU ASSUMES CHARGE

CHOW FU'S DEPARTURE FOR HONGKONG

[From Our Own Corrupondent.]

Canton, 80th June,

Chow Fu, in accordance with Imperial instructions, has handed over charge of office to Freasurer Wu.

His Fxcellency has just taken his departure from Canton by Admiral Li Chun's launch for I longkong.

HONGKONG POLUNILER CORPS.

RECRUITS' PARADES. Parade. - At Headquarters at \$.30 p.m. on

Monday, the 8th July, for infantry drill. Col.

Sergi. Stacey will attend. Parade. -At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the joth July, for lecture on mechanism of maxim gun. Bergt. Windsor R.G.A., will attend.

N. C. O.S PARADE. Parade.—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on

Wednesday, the 10th inst., for instructional drill. Sergt. White, R.G.A., will attend. Note: - Members attending the infantry drills must bring their own rifles. No rifles will be issued from the armoury for these parades.

Gunner A. N. Clothier is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 3 months with effect from the 1st August, 1907. Armourer Sergt. G. W. Avenell is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 4 weeks with effect from the 10th July, 1907.

Mr. R. A. Taylor foined the Corps on the 25th June, 19.7, assigned Corps No. 969 and posted to the Engineer Company.

Mr. G. G. Franklin joined the Corps on the ist July, 1907, assigned Corps No 970 and posted to the Right Half No. 2 Company. Nr. W. Thom (Jr.) joined the Corps on the The Secretary read the notice convening the 2 and July, 1907, assigned Corps No. 971 and posted to the Engineer Company. . Mr. H. C. Carmichal joined the Cosps of

and posted to the Left Half No. 2 Company. Mr. R. K. Miller joined the Corps on the and July, 1907, assigned Corps No. 973 and posted to the Left Half No. 2 Company. Mr. R. Bridger Joined the Corps on the and July, 1907, assigned Corps No. 974 and posted to the Left Half No. 2 Company, de ...

peared everyone looked for some amusement. RESIGNED. Bombardier A. E. Rogers is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 1st July, 1007.

RIGHT HALF NO. I. COMPANY. Members are reminded that the ast shoot for the Nicholson Cup will take place on Sunday next, the 7th, instant, at King's Park Range, not not the first the state of the st Koylopu. Spoon competitions will be carried

A. J. THOMPSON, Captain, Staff Officer Hongkong Volunter Corps. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907, while we programs

Two Chinese woman, who arrived in the Co. stion. I think she is chamming. charged to spectators for admission to see long on the 28th ultimo from Canton, were I harpector Warnock-I don't know if the Water Polo Matches be reduced, be left to the found to have been in possession of 300 tasks will be allowed to enter the gool hospital se of illicit opinion. They were arrested. Taken she has no name,

RWANG VICEROYALTY

TEPARTURE OF H.E. CHOW FU. PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 1st July H.E. Viceroy Shum has been granted an other ten days' leave by the Throne with orders to proceed to his new part without delay upon expiry. His religibation from the Linna Kwang Viceroyalty has been again refused. Although the Imperial Government has re-

fused his resignation, Vicercy Shum still per sists in not coming to Catton, and has now removed his residence from the Shangha Foreign Bureau to a private house in the city He has sent all the military officers, about sixty in number, who had intended to accompany H.E. To Canton for service, to the North to await other appointments.

As H.E. Viceroy Shum's departure from Shanghai is uncertain, H.E. Chow telegraphed property ordered to be confiscated to to the central Government for the appointment of an official to take over charge, temporarily; of this Viceroyally pending the arrival of Shum. On Saturday evening at nine o'clock a telegram was received from the Grand Council ordering the present. Provincial Treasurer Wu Shang Lin to assume the reins of government for the time being. On receipt of the above reply H.E. Chow at once made arrangements for the handing over charge, and at nine o'clock on Sunday morning he sent the seals of office, etc. by the Kwangchow Prefect to the Provincial Treasurer's yamen. Provincial Treasurer Wu yesterday, at noon, took over charge of office. In the afternoon H.E. Chow left his yamen and left Canton on board Admiral and Commander-in-Chief Li Chun's official launch for C. M. S. N. Co.'s s s. Krwanglah for the North. As H.E. Wu, the Provincial Treasurer, has taken over the viceregal duties. Taotai Wu Hu of the Kiungchow circuit has been appointed to take over the duties of the Provincial Treasurer, and he took over charge also yesterday

> The Provincial Judge Chu Show Yung Kwangtung was appointed to exchange place with Provincial Judge Chang Hao-sui of Anhui but as no fixed date has been appointed for Chang's arrival, Chu petitioned H.E. Chow to appoint an official to temporarily relieve him, pending the arrival of Chang H.E. Chow therefore appointed Taotai Kung Sum Tsau to take over the temporary duties; Kung wi I take over charge of office to-morrow.

afternoon,

TREASURERSHIP. The newly appointed Provincial Examiner of Kwangtung, Ye, yesterday morning took over charge of the Provincial Treasurership, vice Treasurer Wu appointed Viceroy pro iem. EDUCATION.

A few days ago H.E. the Viceroy received a despatch from the Ministry of Education at Peking stating that, although preparatory schools have now been opened throughout the province, still there are many districts in which these schools are not yet opened, and requested H.E. to inquire and to report on the number of schools in each district. Upon receipt of this despatch the Viceroy instructed the Provincial Examiner to see that these preparatory schools are opened at whatever place where they do not exist and to see that all schools are duly registered at the Educational Bureau.

RICE SALES. The amounts realised at the different rice disposal matcheds for the past two days were as follows :- 27th ultimo Eastern shed, \$3.100. Western shed \$2,240, Honamished, \$1,200 and Wongsha shed, \$1,505, 28th ultimo Eastern shed; \$2,006, Western shed \$2,107, Wongsha shed \$1,270 and Honam shed \$1,370.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

As the accounts, etc., of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have already been examined by the officials by order of H.E. Viceroy Chow, and everything has been found correct, the Company requested H.E. to issue a preclamation showing the accounts of the company so as to remove the disagreeable feelings animating different parties of shareholders. The other day, before his departure, H.E. Chow issued a proclamation to that effect. The amounts of subscriptions collected on the first instalment of 20% of the capital is 6,545,546 taels and the expenditure from the flist moon of last year to the fourth moon of the present year is 1,472,275 tacls, leaving now a balance of 5,073,275 tacls.

'ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE. On the 20th ultimo a meeting was held in the Fong. Pin Hospital for the purpose of making arrangements to receive opium smoking patients, when the prohibition of opium smoking and the closing of opium divans come into effect by the end of the 6th moon at the latest. There were present over two hundred persons at the meeting and Mr. Chan Wai-po, the superintendent of the Hospital, was voted to the chair. Among those present were also some local officials. The proposals of the Hospital for the admittance of opium smoking patients and the distribution of anti-opium

A DEAF DEFENDANT

pills has been unanimously approved of.

SENT TO HOSPITAL WITH A NEW NAME.

An old woman, who is supposed to be deaf. was brought before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court, this morning, on a charge of hawking vegetables without a permit. Try how the interpreter would be could not get the old dame to speak. Inspector Warnock, who was on charge-room duly when the accused was arrested yesterday, explained that he siso had tried to get the woman's name, but it was useless. She would neither speak or write.

was paralysed. The interpreter broke the stillness. "What's your name!" he demanded. The woman look-

For a minute or two the business of the Court

ed at him and smiled. Somebody at the back of the Court murmured to a irlend that the defendant was deaf-This was heard in the body of the Court and the usher was instructed to fetch that person in. When a motherly-looking individual ap-

Mr., Haseland-Do you know the defendant? "Yes," replied the woman. "She lives with me, and is deal." when she is deaf?—She picks up the vegetables and brings them home!

- What is her name? Do you know!- I do This woman is living with you and you don't know her name!-No, I do not. We live together, but we don't speak as she cannot

hear what I sav. 12 1 A had a law a law Mr. Hazeland—I think the best thing to be done will be to take her to hospital for examin-

CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.) BISHOP HOARE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE! HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR-We shall be glad if you will allow an through the columns of your newspiper, to inform the many friends of the late Bishop licari that it is proposed to erect a stained-glass log sugestions for the improvement of the mindow in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hongkong, as a memorial of his eight years' tenure of the See of Victoria, a progressive spirit in the Government of this South Chira.

It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least 15,000, and to procure this amount i has been decided to initiate a funt to be called the Bishon Houre Memorial Fund. Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and Shang hai Banking Corporation, has kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurer and will be glad-toreceive donations towards the proposed me-

We are, &c., 1. M. ATKINSON J. T. JOHNSON

The following circular accompanies the above. letter, and will, we feel sure, obtain a large response on the part of those who appreciated the character and work of the late prelate :---

Hongkong, June, 1907. the disastrus typhoon of September 18 h. 1906, du ing which it pleased God to call to Himself our beloved Bishop, the Right Rev. of the North and that he was going into all, Joseph Charles Hoare, D.D., one of the noblest | sorts of institutions and trying to learn about souls and brightest personalities whom it has fall sorts of things, --- and it is not at all wonderbeen our privilege to know.

-For some time past it has been felt to late Bishop should be erected in the Colony he excites suspicion. There are disturbances of Hongkong and wonder has been expressed that so long a time should have been allowed to elapse before any steps were taken in the matter; we desire, however, to state that good reasons for the delay existed, one of the chief reasons being the fact that those nearest and dearest to the Bishop were above all things auxious that no sympathy with them should be allowed to interfere in any way with the outflow of charity to those of the Chinese Community who had suffered so severely in that same

ecutive Committee.

Memorial which shall be worthy of the man I here. and which shall perpetuate in this place the eight years' episcopate of one whose life, lived in the sight of all mep, was ever a trumpet-call to others to put away all that was evil and to follow all that was pure and just and good. The service of God was the one thing for which Bishop Hoare lived and to load others to know and serve his own Master was the great object of his life. A true Christian gentleman, a devoted Pastor, a sincere friend, a wise counsellor, such a map deserves to be remembered, and we trust that as in years to come men look upon this Memorial, it may be truly said of him whom it commemorates "He heing dead yet speaketh."

- We are &c., Yours faithfully. W. Banister, Chairman of Executive Committee,

M. ATKINBON G. A. BUNBURY > Hop. Secretaries. F. T. IOHNSON N.B.—Donations may be sent to Mr. I. C.

Peter, Hon. Treasurer, or to the Hon. Secre-ARREST OF MR. CHUNG WENG

J KWONG, OF CANTON.

To the Editor of the "Hongrong Telegraph." DEAR SIR.—The following account, clipped | from vesterday's "China Times," of this place, will be of interest to many of your readers :---CHINESE PROFESSOR APRESTED AT PAO-TING.

> HIS INNOCENCE PROTESTED. [From a Correspondenti.]

On Monday night, in obedience to a telegraphic order from H.E. Viceroy Yuan, a distinguished Cantonese scholar, named Chung, was arrested by the police in Pao-ting fu, where he was spending a few days on route from Peking to Hankow and the south,

it seems that Mr. Chung, who has for many years, together with many of his provinadopted foreign costume, has been visiting the schools of Tiestain, Peking and -Pao-tingfu in search of excellences in the educational system of the north which could to advantage be adopted in the south, and has excited the suspicion of the authorities in so doing.

Dr. Wisner, President of the Ling Nam College, Canton, in which Mr. Chung has for eight years been the professor of the Chinese langue ago, has been his associate in this tour of the leading, schools of the province, and expresses course of these years, that Mr. Chung is inno. diligently put into force our regulations and Cent of complicity in revolutionary propagands, and that official examination of his effects will demonstrate this.

... We learn that Mr. Chung, who is a mastarful i can only be attained through the montal and enxiety for the welfers of our people and our been heard to declare that the modern educa- to them -N. C. D. News. tor in China has higher business than to be medding in revolutionary agitation of the minute

liberate, importal and generous hearing no the for inspection by the Harbour Master or his accused would have in the courts of Britain deputy, or by any offices of polices,

As stated in the above clipping, Mr. Chung (whose full name is Chung Weng Kwong) and I were travelling together at the time of his arrest. We had speut some time visiting schools in Japan and came here with a like puspose in view. We had spent a very profit able week in Tientsin and several days in Pe king before going to Pastingfu. Our object was to investigate the various kinds of school inquiring into the subjects taught and the me thods employed, with a view primarily to tak work in our own institution, the Canton Christ ian College. The abundant evidences here of province together with the singleness and integrity of our purpose prevented us from enter taining even a suspicion of danger, and the arrest came with the suddenness and udexpect-

edness of an earthquake. At the same time, as I think of it now, I can understand how from the point of view of the Chinese officials there were many things to make Mr. Chung the object of their suspicions. In the first place he had just arrived from Japan, where a Chinese student body of at least 8.coo is gathered in Tokyo alone,-a veritable G. A. BUNBURY, Ilon. Secretaries. I hot-bed of sedition and platting, and the source of a large part of the revolutionary literature that has been fooding Chins. Official China is looking askance at all students returning from Japan. Guarantens are wanted that they have not become tainted with disloyally during their residence abroad. Add to this that Mr. Chung does not wear a queue and dresses I ine months have now passed away since European costume, and that he is a Chinese scholar with a decidedly marked periocality, and that he was visiting the leading centres ful that he should have attracted attention.

Unfortunately just now for a stranger to be desirable that some Memorial of the attract attention means almost necessarily that in the South, and rumours of attempted revolution that may break out anywhere and at any time. Only the other day there was a seizure of an importation of 4.800 rifles at this port, of which no satisfactory account could be given. It has been reported that revolutionary leaders are coming over from lapan. The police are accordingly displaying remarkable activity and watchfulness.

Mr. Chung was 'rought from Pactingfu in a special car under a strong guard. He was kindly treated, but was evidently regarded as a At a meeting of the Hongkong Colonial | very important individual. One of the first Church Council held in March a Committee acts of the police was in secure his personal was appointed to consider the question of a effects, and these were brought along with him Memorial, and at a more recent meeting of the | under official seal to Tientsin. Four Paotingfu Colonial Church Council; when the report of men members of the Presbyterian Missionthere the Committee had been received, it was der with whom we were staying, were detained along finitely resolved that a Memorial should be with Mr. Chung. Two of these have since been crected and that it should take the form, with released. The only fac s that we were able to the approval and sanction of the Cathedral gather from the officials in Pactingfu were that Church Body, of a Memorial Window in the the arrest was made under orders from Viceroy Cathedral Church of S. John the Evangelist, | Yuan Shih Kai transmitted by telegraph, and Hongkong. We are glad to be able to say that Mr. Chung was wanted in Tientsin, 'No that the Cathedral Church Body have cordially I cha ges were stated. Until to-day we were in approved of the idea and have indicated complete ignorance as to everything else, bout the large window of the South Transept as the case. But to-day we have found out where the most suitable window for the Memorial. The is confined and that the examination is in It is estimated that the cost of this window the hards of a Mr. Tsai, Interpreter to the will be at least \$5,000 and to procure this | V ceroy, a man with an American education, amount it has been decided to initiate a and said to be a fair minded person. We have fund to be called the Bishop Course Memoria! | also learned that in the course of two examin-Fund; Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and ations nothing damaging to the accused has Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been ap- been brought out. It is also reported that an pointed Hon. Treasurer; the Hon. Dr. J. M. examination of his record in South China has Atkinson, the Rev. G. A. Bunbury, and the | been ordered. This is all we know at present. Rev. F. T. Johnson have been appointed Hon. I have prep red a brief statement of the course Secretaries, and those named, with the Vener- of our travels, the reasons for our being in able Archdeacon Banister as Chairman, and North Chins, and my knowledge of the charac-Mr. H. W. Slade, have been appointed an Ex- | ter of the man whom they evidently suspectful treasonable designs, and this statement has We venture to appeal to all those who knew | been courteously transmitted to the Viceroy and loved our late Bishop to join in erecting a by Mr. Ragedale, the American Consul-General

> I shall keep you informed as to the progress of the case.—Yours very truly,

O. F. WIS ER. Tientsin, North China, 21st June, 1907.

THE PROHIBITION OF OPIUM AN IMPERIAL ROICT.

The consumption of opium is a great calamity to the people of this Empire. Last year we issued an edict prohibiting the cultivation and consumption of opium and commanded the Council of State to devise effective regulations on the subject for dissemination throughout the provinces and also commanded the various vamens concerned to see to it that the said regulations should be observed in

every detail by one and all. In the 3rd month of this year (April May) we again issued an Imperial Decree "telterating our previous comm ands to the high provincial luthorities to impress upon their respective subordinates the vital importance of obeying to the letter and putting into force the regulations, concerning the cultivation of the poppy and the sale and consumption of the drug, which were drawn up at our command last year and which received our

approval and sanction at the time.

In our anxiety for the welfare of our people and the desire to eradicate evils harmful to them it must be understood once for all, that this matter-the prohibition of opium must be put into force without fail, and it is our command that the Governor of Shuntien prefecture (Peking and dependencies) and the Vicerova and Governors and Tartar Generals through out our Empire shall see to it that our wishes are strictly obeyed by themselves and their subordinates. Let each family, each household be exhorted to put away from themselves to obnoxious habit, and like. disease let it be plucked out by the roots, It shall be the duty of the Customs Service cials in the ports, discarded the queue and diligently to keep watch over the import of opium from abroad, whilst it is even more important to see to it that the Imperia regulations on the subject of the planting and cultivation of the poppy within the Empire shall be obeyed and the production reduced, each year, so that the cultivation of the drug shall cease within the limit of time set for it by the said imperial regulations We further command the said Viceroys, Governors and Tartar Generals to keep a strict account of the conduct of their respect for fumigation, and the day after the remaining his full confidence, based on the constant inter- tive subordinates; those who honestly and Russians and about 300, Chinesa were landed, see to their strict observance by the people. Permission is hereby given for such energetic | landed. When the Chinese were all landed officers to be recommended to the Throne for special rewards. Those who are careless in writer, was until 1000 associate editor of a daily | the performance of their duties, who pay superpaper in the city of Canton. Since that time he ficial obedience but actually violate the re-Mr. Hazeland-How can she be a hawker has been well known in Canton as a professor gulations in secret, such must be reported to in the above mentioned college, and has not us for punishment. Let care be taken to keep the same hotel, and visited the Plana and the best the subject of accusation. While recog. strict account of the area of land under poppy. nized as a progressive man of marked ability, cultivation throughout the Empire and a list Mr. Chung in said to deprecate any resort drawn up in detail for reference, which must to revolutionary measures to accomplish that be sent up to the Ministry concerned for report reform in China which in his judgment to the Throne, in order that all may know our moral development of China's youth. He has desire to eradicate all existing abuses harmful

> IT is notified in the Gazette that the certificates H.E. Viceroy. Yuan has here an opportunity of competency of masters and engineers of to increase the confidence so generally steamships not exceeding to tons, while underfelt is him as a statesman of the superior way in the waters of the Colony, are always to

MR. J. R. MICHABL. HANGHAI REPORT OF HONOURS CONFFRRED

In the list of , inhday Honours which appears in the column reserved for Renter's, Exclusive Service in the North China Daily News, of the 20th ult., appears the name of Mr J. R. Michael, of Hongkong, who, according to the telegram, has been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Representatives of Mr. Michael's office in Horskong have no knowledge of his preferment, and none of the other newspapers either here, in the Straits or in Shanghai which publish the list of decorations conferred on Fay Bastern residents makes mention of Mr. Michael's name, Still the information in the News telegram is clear and distinct. Between the names of Mr. Alexander Hosie, the British Commercial Attache in China, and the Hon. Mr. W. Cha bair, Director of Public Works, Hongkong, comes that of Mr. J. R. Michael, Hougkong, as a recipient of the C.M.G. If a mistake has been made, then it is an extraordinary one; if not, it is inexplicable how we in Hongkong have failed to receive the intelligence. Possibly Mr. Michael is in the position of those eminent men who have read their own obligaries. He has attained distinction at all events, even although it may only be for a time. If it be true that !! coming events cast their shadows before," then Mr. Michael may be congratulated in advance, but that does not account for the report in the News telegram, which apparently escaped the other newspapers in this part of the world.

> BXCITING ZKIP OF THE S.S. "MAURI KING."

CHINESE AND RUSSIANS AT WAR

· [By an Eye-witness.]

Our readers will doubtless remember the British steamer Moord King, Captain Duncan, that had such exciting times in the ports of Vladivostock, Odessa and Singapore and which culminated in several cases in H.B.M.'s Supreme and Police Courts at Shanghal some time ago. The ves el afterwards loaded a large number of Russian and Chinese labourers for Mexico and during the voyage across the Pacific the officers had their hands full in keeping pace between the two races. "The following account has just reached us, written by an eye-witness on board the ship :--

S.S. Maori King, Guaymas, Mexico, 26th May, 1907. We arrived here on the 14th instant, and after the ten days' quarantine, have landed all the Russian and Chinese emigrants.

On our way across and when just about

sighting the Californian coast, a serious fight occurred between the Russians and Chinese, through a Russian fighting a Chinaman who insisted on going up on the forecastle head. The Chinaman in coming down, lost his hold on the rails and was seriously hurt. A cry of "Fight, fight " was raised by the Chinese and in less than five minutes, the decks were swarming with Chinese armed with Lelaying pins, capatan bars, bamboos, pokers, clubs, angle irons from the hatches, rails, etc. The fight took place about t p.m. when all the officers and saloon passengers were having tiffin. The Chinese rushed to the forcestle, dropped the hatch covers on No. 1 hold, and bombarded the trussians below with lumps of coal and pieces of wood and iron. The forecastle head appeared to be a mass of swinging

clubs, arms and heads, and with the green shirts of some of the Russians you would imagine a Donnybrook Fair in progress. As soon as the officers were aware of the fight, they endeavoured to prevent the Chinese from entering the afterholds and from joining their comrades on the forward decks. The Russians on the forecastle head were waving their hands to show they were not fighting, and the Chinese contractors and foremen were amongst their countrymen trying in vain to control them. The Captain joined them in their efforts to pacify them, while the officers off watch stayed on the bridge deck waiting for further developments. During a full in the fighting, the Chief Engineer succeeded in bringing the wife and daughter (about 12 years

of age) of one of the Russians (the only women-(olk on the ship) to the wheelhouse for safety. The doctor's assistant fired a revolver in the air from the deck of the bridge, and we all expected the Chinese to such the bridge but luckily, very few of them heard the shot and they gradually stopped fighting. Strange to relate only eight Russians and six Chinesa more or less wounded, and a few others with

bruises which did not need the doctors atten-We had about 950 Chinese and about 250 Russians on board. The only reason i think nobody was villed was because the Chinese. although better armed than the Russians were afraid to go down the No. r hold, and the Russians were afraid to come out of No.

The caterer (for the labourers) and assistants were in mortal fear of their lives, and most of them stowed themselves away in the bunkers

and other places of safety, .: It was not till 3 p.m. that we were able to feel sure of our lives, as, although the actual fighting did not last over half an hour the Chinese seemed best on revenge. In the evening the saloon passengers consisting of the doctor, Russian foreman, categor, etc. drew up a petition" signed by all the Russians asking the Captain to put into the nearest port

for an armed guard. The Captain after consultation with his officers, and seeing that we were without firearms, decided to put into San Diego, the nearest portiof assistance, ... We there secured the services of twenty men mostly navy reserves under Lieut, Stewart, and continued our journey to Guaymas.

At Guaymas we were quarantined for tem days, but after five days in port, matters become so serious one night, that we had to call for assistance, and cleven sailors under an officer from the Mexican gupboat Demacrata were placed on board besides the guards from San

The Chinese wanted to go eshore and wanted n new contract as well. After eight days quarantine, half of the Russlans, were, landed and the following day the remaining Chinese with the exception of the sick pass were all the officers and engineers were at liberty to go ashore, and the guards were allowed to say in an hotel till their claims were paid

We went ashore the same day as the guards. and went for a car tide with them and dined a railway depot and some of the stores //The Hotel prices are very moderate. but the price l'of some things in the market takes your breath sway. Fancy one dollar for a water melon or five cents for two tiny apricols, or fifty cents for a smull basket of atrawberries which you can get in Shanghal for ten cents, We saw on the following day a bull fight

and listened to the band on the place and enjoyed ica cream there after dinner. See Diego and other American papers published exagg rated accounts of the riot on board We are bound for Portland, Ot., but I do f be expect we will leave here this mouth as Mr. Berebranick is expected here on the soch last

to settle affairs for the chartevers.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LID.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixteenth ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders in the National Bank of Chins, Limited, was held at the bank premises at noon, on the 20th ulto. There were present:-Mr. J. Scott Harston (chairman), Messrs, G. C. Moxon (managing director), Ellis Kadoorie, E. Howard, J. E. Joseph, E. S. Kadoorie, Chan Ki Pan, E. Haskell, Leung Pak Leung and P. Loureiro. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the managing director,

The Chairman said: Gentlemen-I he report and balance sheet for the year ending 3181, December, 1906, having now been some time! in your hands I will with your permission adopt the usual course and take them as read." de not think the figures call for special comment, but I am sure you will be pleased to see that profits exceed those of the pieceding year. Your board still desire to carry out the policy set forth in the Bank's report for the year 1905 and pay no dividend until reserve funds show a substantial sum—as they (ccl waire that this is a wise and prudent course to pursue. I am glad to be in a position to inform you that by a recent decision of the House of Lords-the appeal of the Founders against the finding of Mr. Justice Farwell in the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England has been dismissed with costs. The net result of this is that the Bank is now absolutely the property of its ordinary shareholders and its accounts may be presented in the form now before you. Before formally moving the a toption of the report and accounts' I shall be glad to answer any questions in my power.

No questions were niked. The report and accounts were adopted on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Ellis Kadoorie. On the motion of Mr. Joseph, seconded by Mr. Howard, Mr. J. Scott Harston was re-'elected a director at the head office board, and Mr. Horrace Mocatta on the London com-

The re-election of Messrs. Lowe and Bingham as auditors was carried on the motion o Mr. Moxon, seconded by Mr. Haskell. The Chairman thanked those present for their attendance, and the meeting ended.

WATER POLO.

V.R.C. VI. R.E.

Another friendly match-was played on. the afternoon of the 28th ultimo at the R. E. boat camber, between a team representing the V. R. C. and the R. E. which ended in an easy win for the former by four goals to nil. The match was a very exciting one, while the easiest goal could not be scored After play proceeded for some time a goal was scored by N. H. Alves: 'Many good tries were made by the Engineers against the club goal, but they could not get the ball in. After the whistle was blown, in the second half, many tries were made by the V.R.C. players, but they, too, failed for some time, until ultimately N. H. Alves scored another goal. Immediately the second goal was scored, Barros succeeded in scoring a third from middle. Just before the whistle went Ribeiro scored the fourth goal, which ended A to nil. The Engineers have improved a great deal since the last match, but still they are weak in handling the ball.

The following were the teams, V.R.C.:-Goal, O. R. Chunyut; full backs, A. V. Barros, R. C. Witchell; half back, P. M. Remedios. forwards, J. W. Bains, N. H. Alves, A.

R. E .: - Goal, Staff Sgt, Walsh; full backs Cp. Grandy, Sapper Carr; half back, Sapper Vaughan; forwards, Sapper Morrish, Sapper Goodyer, Staff Sgt. Western.

THE ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE.

THE CLOSING OF OPIUM SHOPS IN SHANGHAL

Saturday, the 22nd ultimo, the date fixed by Viceroy Tuan Fang for the closing of opium shops and divaps within and without the native city of Shanghai, outside the foreign Settlements, passed off without any untoward incident. thanks to the stringent measures taken by the Shanghai Taotai, ably assisted by his civil and military subordinates, who were further supported by the Volunteers, associations and guilds. There were at first rumours current that the rowdy element would seek to excite the populace to a riot on Saturday and also to make a raid on the three foreign-owned opium hulks, now moored opposite the Chinese Bund. In preparation for this last Taotai Jui Cheng obtained from Admiral Sah a couple of torpedo boats and a gunboat to anchor near the hulks, while armed boats' crews have also patrolled the vicinity, commencing from Friday. 'The members of the Volunteer Association (merchants and schools) armed with rifles, assisted the gendarmerie to patrol the native city and suburbs beginning from the same day while the troops of the garrison were kept within barracks to be ready to reinforce to civil arms and police." guard and a detachment of eighty men sent by the General Commanding at Woo-We understand that over 360 opium shops were closed by Friday midnight and the names of those proprietors who closed before that date were posted in front of the Shanghai Magistrate's yamen in the city and the Chinese Municipal offices in the suburbs, with the official commendation attached. All the beginning of the era " which will transform China from a weak into a powerful nation,"

At 5 p.m. on Saturday, reports the writer of "Native Notes" in the N. C. D. News, a large number of Chinese, some 1,500 or so, met at the Chang Su-ho gardensto celebrate the auspicious event. The meeting was addressed by Mr. | managed to continue in their several posts E. S. Little, Mr. Lu Hai-huan, Treaty Com- much to the surprise of those who were sup- ever, the Chinese Government preferring to The action was first heard in the Yokohama ing the authorities in the manifesto recently society there is a barrier fixed, a barrier that missioners, Taotai Shen Tun-ho, and several prominent members of the Chinese Gentry. efforts in honestly trying to put a stop to the city, had taken upon itself to strike ten-cash pro quo could be found, and possibly the the plaintiff. The bone of contention was settle the affair in a satisfactory manner. The Queen's scholar feels himself declasse; if he be harmful effects of most of the anti-opium pills, | Chen Pih, as Commissioner of Investigation, | with regard to the future extension of this fordamage resulting from the improper loading | course to be taken by the Government. If the | be wondered at if he resents what he considers etc., now sold in the market owing to their took upon himself to look into the workings of Settlement. Again, whatever is done in of their cargo on board the same steamer or future action of the Government is found to be the unfriendly and overbearing attitude of the being mixed with morphine were also depicted that Department of Revenue also. The result | connexion with the closing of opium dens in otherwise. The defendant appealed against as unsatisfactory as before, the party will not | European in the Colony and contrasts it very and it was stated that it had been decided to has been that he has denounced the Department one Settlement must be done in the other, the decision, and the oppeal was heard by the hesitate to make the matter the subject of unfavourably with that of the English in start a Red Cross Anti-opium Society, whose and for reasons of his own succeeded in getting and it will be well for the British Gov. Toyko Appeal Court, when the decision of the question in the Diet. object will be to assist opium smokers to over- it transferred from the control of the Tattar ernment before taking action in the lower Court was upheld. come habit by means of innocuous methods. General to that of the Viceroy, both of whom matter to satisfy itself that the French The principal reas n given in the deci- declares that now that the l'aido Chub has his own countrymen, he will find a place, but

to coerce them into abandoning the injurious | citizens are rejoicing and dreaming of benefits | before the anti-opium movement goes any the vessel or the members of the crew, and not attacking the Coming | spent on the better education of the many rather

past 7 p.m.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND. A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

[Contributed.] After a while the noise seemed gradually to Wie away, till all was dead silence. Alice had just come from the Trial, but Bill the Lixard had insisted on explaining all about the White Rabbit's futch and she had got so sleepy that

she crept uut. She had not walked out far when she heard a great shouting and the White Knight galloped down upon her and shouted out. "I tell you everything I know. There's little to relate." In his hand he held a curious looking object and when he had recovered his breath for he had been talking to himself all the time. he said, "Ah, I see you are wondering what this is?" As he spoke he brandished what he held and fell into a flood of words.

"This," he said, when he had recovered, "is, the most important section, a very important

"And this," said the Knight as he produced a long and very complicated looking instrument.

"this is the Bill."

"But. I don't understand," protested Alice., "Of course, you don't," answered the Knight, pose I have had more experience of this sort of thing than anybody elie, and I had only been speaking for a few days when the King shouted. sadly. Bill the Lizard spoke first, so I had very important."

thought; and she noticed they were all marked-"Imported." At his back the Knight had a large box without top or bottom on which the word "Evidence" was written. Alice was much 'surprised at seeing this and was just going to ask what it was for when the Knight, who had been muttering to himself, suddenly said:

"I shall speak till to morrow." "I beg your pardon," said Alice, "but could-"I shall speak," continued the Knight who could not bear being interrupted. "I shall speak on and off for days and days." * Excuse me," said Alice," but could you tell

me what that box is for?" "That," said the Knight proudly, "that is my own invention., It is to catch evidence. Anything that goes into that box is evidence."

"What nonsense," said Alice, "of course " "Yes," said the Knight with a smile. '4' I put anything I can get in and call it evidence and

that is the same thing." "Plenty of evidence, plenty of evidence." continued the Knight, and fell once more into

a flood of words. When he had regained his seat he turned to Alice and said:

sonal explanation. listened to a good many that day.

"It's long," said the Knight, "but it's very, very personal. Everybody that hears me-it either sends them to sleep, or else-"Or else what?" said Alice, for the Knight had made a sudden pause-"or, else it doesn't,

vou know." Alice listened for some time and then 'she, interrupted saying, "But that's not a personal-

""No you don't understand," the Knight said looking a little vexed, "that's what I call it. It really is a repetition. Now, before I was a white Knight on this chess board I was a pawn i over there; but I was very nearly made a King. Then I could speak for as long as I liked. But of the Empire, where less capable and less here," he continued, looking cautiously round, "the King is jealous of me; the other day he emphasize the little that has been actually caught my poor old horse Port eating the in his garden and he was very angry. That's

ever since."

"Why do you call him Port?" Oh,"said the Knight, "that is another of my inventions. I call him l'ort because he is only No. 2 and he is something like a Report. I is not a very good horse," continued the Knight, "but I must ride something; if I can only ride it to the end of the board they may make me a King. At all events I am certain to be able to pick one of the beautiful flowers which grow

there in such plenty." "What are the flowers?" asked Alice. "They are called Cheap, and Muddy Glories, but it needs plenty of talking to get one."

Alice awoke with a start and found it was time to get up. She rubbed her eyes and thought over the curious dream she had had of the people who live on the other side of the glass.

THE FOUCHOW CUSTOMS SHRYICH. readers H.E. Chen Pil, now President of the | carefully borne in mind before our policy Yuchuanpu, vice T'sen Ch'un-hauan, retrans- | declared, and the Chinese authorities wil ferred to the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty, was he the first to appreciate a dispassionale con Around the l'actails yamen was also a strong | previously to this Junior Vice-President of the | sideration of them. In the first place, a! guard consisting of the Taotai's own body- Ministry of Finance. In March last Chen | though the licences of opium dens are issued Pih was ordered by Imperial Decree to make a | quarterly, provision has been made in the tour of inpection of all the provincial mints | Budget for the collection of the tax for the with a view of putting them under the entire control of the Central Government in Peking. In consequence of this Chen Pih visited all the provinces of the Empire possessing, mints with the exception of the one in Szechuan province, to which he sent a special deputy from Kiangsi when he received his promotion hung out Dragon flags on Saturday to mark to Peking about a week or so ago. There are all sorts of stories current about this tour of fact that several mint officials were deand their property confiscated: others more I to come. -N. C. D. News. W. Lin

THE SUPPRESSION OF UPIUM SMOKING. We take the following editorial from the

N. C. D. News of 24th June:-The day fixed for the closing of the opium dens in the native city of Shanghai has passed, and the banging of fireworks in Chang Su-ho's Gardens on Saturday afternoon announced the official celebration in honour of the enforcement of the prohibition. No untoward incident has occurred to mar the success of the preliminary step towards the total suppression of opium-smoking in Shanghai; and for this satisfactory feature the Chinese community has to thank solely the Shanghai Taorai. Some time elapsed before the Opium Regulations issued in an Imperial Edict last November were authoritatively promulgated, in this Viceroyalty, and consequently the period of grace provided for the enforcement o their terms, which expired in Chihli on May 17 holds good for the major portion of these pro-Alice looked at it and found it was covered | vinces until August. Taotai Jui, however decided that if the prohibition was to be put into effect, the sooner the better, and fixed june 22 as the day on which the opium dens in the city were to close their doors. On May 27 he issued the first of a series of proclamation dealing with the approaching closure of the dens, "nobody does. Now," he continued, "I sup and from that date until Saturday there is ample evidence to show that some anxiety existed in official minds regarding the attitude of public opinion towards the Off with his head." The Knight shook his head measure. It required no little persua sion and very specific threats to secure not nearly enough time and it was really very legeneral acquiescence in the proposed closure but liberal promises to the employees in the The Knight again fell heavily into a flood, trade and a happy decision to throw the reof words, and Alice had time to look at sponsibility for the enforcement of the prohihim more closely. The horse was hung bition on the gentry and public bodies brought around with axes and logs; they didn't about the desired result. Silver medals were look very good axes or very real logs, Alice to be given to the owners of dens who closed down before June 22; all taxes were remitted for two months; employees whose homes were in other parts of the country were to be repatriated free of expense; others were to be admitted to industrial schools where they would have opportunity of learning a different trade. Thus Shanghai city has fallen into line with Peking and Tientsin, and a fresh notch can be

marked in the calendar of opium suppression

In a telegram to The Times from its

Peking correspondent, which we reproduce in another column, the general situation a month ago in regard to the opium campaign is briefly set forth. It is found that in only one province, Chihli, are the results of the Opium Edict "wholly satisfactory;" in six other provinces they are regarded as satisfactory in a minor degree. To the latter category may now possibly be added this province of Kiangsu; but if we remember the relatively small headway made in the serious campaign against opium, even where dens have been actually closed, i is clear that China has still a very considerable amount of ground, to cover before she rids herself entirely of the evil. What has been accomplished in the native city of Shanghai, "You look bored. I will make you a per thanks to the energy of Viceroy Tuan Fang. and his vigorous subordinate Taotai lui, i "Is it very long?" Alice asked, for she had merely the closure of public resorts for the smoking of opium - a far less effective measure towards the climination of opium than would be the closing of public houses in England for the cause of tectotalism. No embargo has at present been put upon the sale of opium, al though the original scheme, which has yet to be carried out in its entirety, provides for the licensing of retail opium shops and of smokers. There is every probability of these latter measures being carried out with equal rigour within Taciai Jui's jurisdiction; but their permanent enforcement is a matter of sound administration, which does not lend itself to fireworks and official dispatches, and may therefore, become a dead letter, in other parts energetic officials hold sway. If we seem to accomplished as yet, it is not from want of thistles and shamrocks which he had planted sympathy with the anti-opium movement, which must necessarily command the tespect why Bill the Lizard and I have been speaking and admiration of every well-wisher of China but rather from a desire to prevent, any "What a funny name for a horse!" said Alice. relaxation of efforts in this "direction on the part of officials and others, who may be led to suppose that the success of their experimen on the corpus vile of a few hundred oppum den keepers implies the eradication-for all

international purposes-of the opium evil.

These considerations, however, do not justify

an attempt to evade the opium issue in this

Settlement. In all the measures taken by

Taotai Julto ensure the success of the closure movement the dominant idea, as may be gathered from one of his dispatches to Viceroy Tuan Fang, has been to leave the foreign Settlement no excuse for allowing opium dens within its jurisdiction. Although further official representations on the subject may not yet have reached the Consular Body, it is clear that they will arrive sooner or later. At the same time public apinion at House will, probably leadto appeals from the British Government, and declaration of policy may be wrung from this community, which would come with fir bette grace if given gratuitously at once. There ar As perhaps, will be remembered by our | many features in the situation which have to be whole financial year, and consequently the e are practical difficulties in the way of closing down the opium dens of the Settlement before March 31, 1908. From that date China will be asking this community, which regulates its affairs by orderly government, to forego revenue to the amount of Tls. 70,000 per the responsibility of marine insurance comthe stores, shops and educational institutions to the Yuchuanpu; this man only returned annum and to incur an additional expensional institutions to the Yift. The case diture of fully half that sum in extra police refers to the civil suit originally instituted by supervision for the prevention of illicit Mr. Victor Heller, of Heller Bros, Yokohama, investigation, which may be judged by the popum smoking. Shanghai is not character- against Mr. A. J. Easton, the local representaized by a mercenary spirit and would willingly | tive of the China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., nounced to the Throne for alleged defatcations | surrender Tls. 100,000 or more annually, if | of Hongkong, where the plaintiff claimed paythere were really a li elihood of its contribution | ment of Y 1,963.82 for damage suffered by goods fortunate, but seemingly just as reprehensible, | to the regeneration of China being of practical | insured through the leakage of an oil cargo duravail and appreciated. We can imagine, how- ing transportation on board the Teutonia, declare that the object of the party in attack- | creed; and between him and local European' posed to be au fait with the situation. As the make a business arrangement of the matter District Court some time in September adopted by the Daido Club Council, was has been raised as much by the Asiatic as the Foochow Customs, which has hitherto been than to be under an obligation to this Munici- last (says the Jopan Herald translation), and to induce the Government to reconsider its European, neither being at present particularly. under the Control of the Tartar General of that | pality. There are many ways in which a quid judgment was given on November 19th for attitude on the San Francisco question, and anxious to see it removed. So the returned copper cents and silver subsidiary coinage, simplest would be a permanent understanding whether an insurance company was responsible party, therefore, will for the present watch the unhappy, it is only natural, and it is not to

THE FRANCO-JAPANUSE AGREEMENT.

OFFICIAL TEXT.

As reported in our vesterday's issue the Franco- apanese agreement has been duly approved. It was signed on the 10th June at Paris between Mr. Kurino, Japanese Ambassador to France, and M. Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the official text is as follows:-

"The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the friendly relations between them and to remove therefrom all future cause for misunderstanding, have decided to conclude the following agreement:-

"The Governments of Japan and France being agreed to respect the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of China, and the principle of equal treatment in regard to commerce and to the rights of subjects or citizens in China of the various Powers, and especially being concerned for the guarantee of order and peace in the regions of China contiguous to the territories over which the two contracting parties hold sovereignty. protectorate, or the right of occupation, mutually engage to support one another with the object of assuring peace and security in the said tegions of China, for the purpose of maintaining the respective positions and territorial rights of the two contracting broad verandahs and lots of airy rooms. parties in the continent of Asia."

1. "In witness whereof the undersigned Kurino Shinichire, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Japanese Majesty to the President of the French Republic, and Stephen Pichon, Minister ed by their respective Governments, have

signed, and fixed their scals. Done in Paris on this 10th day of June.

(Kurino Shinichiro.

The following declaration is annexed to the

"The Government of Japan and the Govern ment of France have postponed opening negotiations for the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce concerning the relations between Japan and French Indo-China; and have herewith agreed upon the following first of all:-

"Inpanese officials and subjects shall receive the treatment of the most-favoured nation in French Indo-China, concerning all matters relating to the protection of life and property. and the subjects and proteges of French Indo China shall receive similar treatment in Japan. the Agreement just signed shall cease to be binding upon the termination of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on August 4th, 1896."

Signed {Kurino Shinichiro. Signed {S. Pichon.

A Tokyo dispatch quote's a statement issued by the Foreign Office by way of explanation of the circumstances which have led to the conclusion of the Agreement, to the following effect: "It, was about November last that negotiations for the Agreement were entered upon in definite form. After the exchange of preliminary communications, the relations between the authorities of the two countries on the sea-level to fill them, and with the increased in sincerity from March last. and on the 30th ultimo the negotiations had progressed to the stage of signing the agreement. At first it was proposed to

extend the force of the existing Treaty of Commerce between the two countries over Indo-China. In France, any amendment of a Treaty of Commerce requires the approval of the National Assembly, as it affects the rights of the people. In consequence, such a course would take at least three or four months. and so this proposal was postponed and it the dominion of each country to meet immethe agreement just published has been signed. The object simed at by the Agreement is to guarantee the territorial integrity of China, and the security of the position of Japan and France in the Continent of Asia. is nothing more than the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and is aimed at the maintenance of peace in the Orient. Prior to publication, the text of the Aureement was communicated to is no wise so well conducted as in Manila. all the Great Powers, by each of whom it was

heartily welcomed. Indo-l hina has been secured. H therto Japanese restrictions. For instance the Japanese incurred imposition Europeans and Americans are excluded, and thus the Japanese were treated on the same level as the Chinese. " The Japanwere also interfered with in different ways. It is even known that lapanese officials who visited Saigon on a tour of commercial inspection were detained in the quarantine hospital under the pretence of medical inspection. Now all such evils will be removed, and the Japanese will receive the same civil treatment in French Indo-China as white men."

IMPORTANT MARINE INSUR-ANCE CASE!

An important decision of the law courts on

of the underwritern

AS OTHERS SEE US. HONGKONG COMPARED.

During a recent trip to various points on the coast of Chine, I noted especially the contrast between Hongkong, the much vaunted Paris of the East, Shanghal, the future manufacturing centre of China, Hankow, and our much despised and "knocked" City of Manila.

To the stranger visiting Hongkong and Shanghai, the building "sky-line" appeals to his view, as the vista from the bay or river unfolds itself from the steamer's deck.

Buildings of from four to six stories in height, of the most diversified styles architecture, in many cases nondescript, line both the Hongkong Harbour front and the ' Shanghai Bund.

Shanghai architecture may be described as ranging from heavy modern English to the elaborate and handsome types of German and Grecian, as exemplified in the buildings of the German Club and the Russian bank. The aresidence types are of a hideous sameness, terraces of connected houses and flats, and of a vivid red or dull grey brick. The streets of the settlement known as the English concession are with one exception, the Nanking road extension, narrow, and with the tall four and six story edifices, are, during the hot and humid season, veritable furnaces. Having a very cold winter the designs of the houses are of a character that nowise appeals to the Manilaite, whose ideas of comfort are for

Neither in Hongkong, Shanghai nor Hankow are the buildings constructed in as satis factory a manner as here.

Ontwardly the effect is certainly better but the carpenter work, the actual building construction and general finish are not on lines for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic and Lithat would-be passed under our building re-Senator, each having been legally commission- gulations. Until a few months ago Shanghai municipal regulations had no provision for the construction of reinforced concrete build ings. While the recent exposure of "graft" in the Sanitary and Building Dept. at Hongkong exhibited a lamentable ignorance of the knowledge of construction.

Manila's buildings, public and private, lowl and modest though they be in comparison with China's three principal foreign settlements, are fur alread in architecture and construction. TAXATION.

Now to touch upon the question of taxation a theme that we are accustomed to hear com-

mented upon hourly. Taxation in Hongkong is conducted by the Colonial authorities, in forms that are not utilised here. Rentals for the ground, upon which buildings "stand, license fees and revenues from onium farms and other extrancous sources, comprise the revenues. But the host of officials in many instances poorly paid swallows, up large sums. The Hongkong tax-payer 'is onot well served for his contributions. The fire service poor, the apparatus inadequate, nothing of modern type is utilised despite the efforts of the Captain Superintendent of Police to raise the efficiency. Hampered by a clique of officials, hide bound by "ted tape," and disposal of "official" channels, the city of Hong kong will not have a modern fire protection until a vast conflagration sweeps its limits.

And still the configuration of Hongkong emigently adapted for fire protection. Upon the summit of its hills reservoirs of salt water could be built with adequate pumping engines pressure so engendered there would, with a defined system of hydrants, be no need for steam or other engines.

Sanitary arrangements and clean streets as we know them here, are unknown in Hongkong, (()) course, horses, and vehicles, other than rickshas are absent, thus the visitor from Manila is prone to note the dirty condition of the bye streets, and even the business and. residential parts of the town, when comparison

"Hongkong's police force composed as it is. was agreed that a declaration should be adopted of English, British Indians and Chinese, is an regarding the protection of the lives and efficient service, regulating as it does a populaproperty of Japanese and French subjects in I tion of Chinese whose sole aim is to get around the ordinances, and who look upon diate requirements and with that object in view Hongkong as a place of living free from the transmeled life they experience on the mainland-in fact Hongkong's. Chinese population is a very varied one, when the morality of ordinary life is considered, every malefactor or law breaker striving for refuge on the island.

Taxation taking it as a whole, in Hongkong may be said to be 21 % or slightly more on the property valuation and the public service

The bad feature in Hongkong local government is that the actual taxpay is have no say "As the result of the declaration annexed to as to how their contributions shall be expended. the Agreement, the position of the Japanese in 1 The island being a Crown Colony; the Legislative Council is appointed by the English visiting that country were subjected to various I Government and thus is a mere machine composed of officials and one or two English heads a poll tax or registry duty, from which of mercantile firms, who have the usual acute respect for officialdom, and an influential Chinese, who ably represents his countrymen, and has recently made this Council expose a systemese engaged in pearl fishing in Tonking Bay of 'graft' that has long been prevalent in the

> For many years past, Hongkong's governors have been kilded nonentities, until the arrival of its last executive, Sir Matthew Nathan. This officer with the acute sense of husine s. so dominant in the Hebrew race, speedily saw the many defective spots in the Colonial administration and during his term of office effectually improved many of the glaring points of bad service. Prominent residents of all classes. especially the Chinese, deplore his departure. -Montia Times.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

GOVERNMENT TO BE ATTACKED IN THE DIET.

The relations between Progressists and the Daido Club, and their movements concerning the Japanese question in the United States, are attracting a great deal of public attention. dispatch that the leader of the Daido Club to, from the members of his own race and

At the end of the addresses a troupe from the reside in-Foochow city. Chen Pih, who is Government is at one with it in its desire, along the Tokyo Appeal Court was, re- adopted a manifesto, in which the attitude he will be cramped and ill at ease, and the Tankuel Theatre on Hupeh Read gave a short one of the most conservative reactionaries, is a to oblige the Chinese authorities. There ports the /iji, based on the expert evid- of the Government on the Japanese quesperformance and after a few fireworks had native of Fouchow and, as a Tartar General is remains, however, a still more important con. Lence given by Dr. Murase, a well-known tion in the United States has been dis- benefit upon him, has unsettled him for, the been let off the gathering separated at a little a Manchu, it has been but natural that all the sideration, which cannot be overlooked in any authority on the law of marine insurance. approved of, the fate of the question may future and made him dissatisfied with the prelucrative posts connected with the Foothow agreement on this subject. Shanghai's exist. The gist of the evidence is that no prudent be taken as already sealed. The problem sent. In the interests of the young Asiatics We understand that Pootung is also so Customs Service has been in the hands of ence is entirely bound up with the Huangpu mariner should load liquid cargo on top which remains to be solved is whether to hold themselves it would be as well if the one restrongly patrolled by gendarmes and troops | Manchus also. The majority of Manchus con- and at present it is vitally concerned with the of dry goods in the same hatch. The the Cabinet as a body or the Minister for maining scholarship were also abolished. If that there has not been the slightest disturb. sider themselves conquerors of China, and the conservancy of this river. This is provided for manner of loading the cargo in the present Foreign. Affairs alone responsible for the leaders of the native community are strong. ance there, all the opium shops being closed probabilities are that when Chen Pib was in by Treaty, and it is stipulated that the funds case was improper. But the defendant must blunder made in dealing with the San Francisco on time. So far everything has passed of Foothow conducting his investigations he re- for the conservancy scheme are to be procured be held responsible for the damage according question when the matter is taken up in the of the scholarships, they should experience quietly and auspiciously. There appear to be | ceived a snub or two from the representatives | from the opium revenue of Szechuan and Soo. | to the provisions of maring law, so far as there | Diet. As the wiews of the two parties on the little or no difficulty in obtaining from wealthy po murmurs of discontent in the air as yet and of the conquering race. These men are most chow, China's present policy is to exist a special agreement to the main points are agreed, concludes this gentle- private individuals the funds necessary to keep even oplum smoters themselves seem to be likely now repensing at leisure their conduct | the revenue derived from these sources, and | country even if the damage might have been | man, there may be no great difficulty in settling | them going. But for many reasons, it is pleased that something has been done at last | towards his Excellency, whilst his fellow obviously a revision of the parties as to the manner of advisable that Government money should be tession of the Diet.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. JAPANESE CRITICISM.

The Tokyo Asaki reverts to the discussion

of the Government protection of the Yokohama Specie Bank. The special protection of the bank by the Japanese Government began in 1889 and since then the degree of protection has gradually increased: The Specie Bank is the only Japanese exchange bank. Is the business of an exchange bank of such a difficult nature as to require official assistance to such an extent as to borrow "Y20,000,000 to Y30,000,000 of capital practically without interest, asks our contemporary. "If it is really so difficult to conduct such business there may be a semblance of justification for a share of the Government protection which is granted in the name of the encouragement of foreign trade. " If, on the contrary, it can be shown that the business of an exchange bank is not only not difficult but would prove very profitable under proper management with-

out any outside assistance the protection-which

is now given to the Specie Bank would seem

to tend to defeat the object in view as it gives.

the bank a monopoly and excludes competition.

The Hongkong and shanghai Banking Cor-

poration and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, are the two leading exchange banks doing business in the Far East and our Tokyo contemporary reviews the business with these institutions. The former, at the general meeting of thatcholders held at Hongkong on February 20th, declared a dividend for 1906 at the rate of 13% per cent, besides setting aside \$750,000 for reserve and carrying forward \$1,720,000 to the new account. is this not an extraordinarily good result? The directors of the bank submitted a proposal to increase the capital from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000 to meet the requirements of the time, and the proposition met with the ready approval of the shareholders. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank enjoys no government protection or privileges, yet the business is eminently patisfactory and prosperous. The Chartered Ban also paid a dividend of 13 percent, for last year after making provision for reserve, etc., and the directors further recommended an increase of the capital from £800,000 to £12,000,000. These two are the leading exchange banks doing business in the Far East and are showing very good results as outlined above, without any government protection or privilege. Unless Japanese are not particularly incapable of doing banking business on the same lines as foreigners there can be no doubt that business of exchange banks should prove profitable-without official assistance. The protection of the Specie Bank. mai tains the Asahi, is not only unnecessary, but distinctly pernicious as it prevents competition. So long as the Government extends its special treatment to the Specie Bank pobody will enter into competition with it, simply, because it is useless to do so. Nobody could expect to successfully compete with an institution which employs capital for which practically no interest is paid; or in other words it would be similar to entering into competition with the Japanese Government. Even the two foreign Banks referred to above are said to be unable to compete with the Specie Bank in the matter of discounts of bills of exchange. The protection of the bank must mean so much injury to the interests of foreign traders or an obstacle to the growth of Japan's foreign trade.—Japan

STRAITS QUEEN'S SCHOLAR-· SHIPS.

Chronicle.

STRONG REASONS FOR THEIR ABSOLUTE ABOLITION.

It may honostly be said that the Oucen's Scholarships have not fulfilled the purpose for which they were founded.

This is the opinion of the Pinang Gazette. which admits frankly that it is glad that the reduction in the number of scholarships is to be permanent, and that the large sum of money. which will thus be saved, is, to be expended

on other more useful educational objects. The scholarships, remarks the same journal. have not been, as it was hoped they would be. the means of creating a number of native intellectuels who would represent a link between Oriental and European thought; they have not helped to draw the different communities of the Colony together socially. The best that can be said of them is that they have given Singapore and Penang a sprinkling of Asiatic doctors and lawyers, who do not seem to attract native clients in anything like the same num-

bers as do their European colleagues. In some cases, the Queen's Echolars have turned out absolute rates and the money spent on giving them a University education has been " ::: worse than wasted. Others have been distinguished after their return to Malaya for a strange dislike of Europeans, and have done much to foster what little anti-European feeling exists in the Colony. Nor is this altogether to be wondered at. A young native, a Queen's scholar, goes to England to Oxford or Cambridge; if he behaves himself nicely, as he probably will do, he will be taken absolutely on his merits and will enjoy the same social advantages as any other varsity man; a number of London clubs of goodstanding are open to him when he has left the University, and very likely he is introduced to and becomes on terms of amiable friendship with English ladies and their daughters. Wher he returns to the Rast he finds a different order of things.

Rightly or wrongly, European public opinion in Penan, holds that there should not be too much social intercourse between the races; and it is well to be frank in such matters, even at the risk of appearing brutal. Many Asiatics, of course, hold exactly the same opinion and certainly do not hanker after a society which they consider vastly inferior to their own. So it is that the European has one club, and the Asiatic another.

Such are the existing conditions into which the returned Oueso's scholar is required to find himself' on his return to the East. Ho can hardly receive the intellectual and social We (Jagan Chronicle) learn from a Tokio stimulus he desires and has been accustomed

On the other hand, a Progressist leader | In the parrow intellected and social life of

THE ALTERED ASSIGNMENT CASR.

AN APPEAL CASE.

Before the Full Bench, consisting of their Hopours the Chief Justice and Mr. A. Wise, Puisne Judge, the appeal was heard against the judgment delivered by his Honour the Paisne Judge in the case of Chan Wo and others versus Chan Yam and others. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Hon. Mr. H.

E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, represented the several appellants, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall: Brutton, of Mesers. Brutton and Hett, represented the respondents.

Sir Henry led and said that this was an appeal against a judgment delivered in March last in which his Honour found, on a question before him as to whether a certain alteration in an assignment had been made before or after the execution of that document, that the balance of probability was that the alteration

was made after execution. The plaintiffs were partners in the Wah Hing Loong firm, of No. 97 Connaught Road West, California merchants; and the defendant was a trader, residing at 'No. 90 Viaduct Road. On 10th August, 1897, an action was commenced in the Original Court against the Wah Hing Loong, sued in the names of Chan Yam and Chan Wo, who were at that time partners in the Wah Hing Loong. The action arose in respect of a debt due from the Wah Tai to the Wah Hing Loong. On the 9th February, 1890, while that action was pending, Chan Yam retired from the Wah Hing Loong, and transferred his share therein with all his beneficial interest in the said debt and in the said action to the plaintiff. Chan Wo. A memorandum of the said transfer- was signed by Chan Yam, Chan Wo, and all the other partners in the Wah Hing Loong. On the 27th October, 1903, the said action was compromised upon terms, inler alla, of the plaintiffs in that action \$12,000, which sum was lodged with Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, as solicitor for the defendants in that actions. On the 17th December, 1903, pursuant to an order of the Court, \$4,258, being the balance of the said \$12,000 then remaining in the hands of Mr. Brutton, was paid into Courte and Chan Yam was substituted as defendant for Mr Brutton, and the plaintiffs claimed the payment to them of the sum of \$4,258.00 then in Court The defendants in this action said that on the 4th March, 1897, the Wah Hing Loong obtained judgment in an action in this Court

against one Mui Tsan, described as the sole partner in the Wa Tai Bank, for \$7,127.71, will interest and costs, and through the British Consul in Canton obtained certain property in Canton, to satisfy the said judgment. That judgment was in respect of a debt from the Wa Tai Bank to the Wah Hing Loong. On 10th August, 1897, Mui Tsan brought action against Chan Yam and Chan, Wo, as partners of the Wah Iting Loong, claiming an injunction and \$15,000 dafinges for alleged false representation made to the British Consul at Canton by Chan Yam and Chan Wo. By an agreement made in February, 1899, the defendant and all the other partners in the Wah Hing Loong. other than the plaintiffs, sold and transferred their shares to the plaintiff, Chan Wo, under the name of Li. Tong, and a memorandum was signed by the parties to the stransaction, but from the property thus sold transferred the judgment debt ret ferred to, which was still unsatisfied, expressly excepted On the 27th October. 1913, the action for damages referred to above

by way of compromise by the said Mui Tsan to George Kingston Hall Brutton, as solicitor for the defendant in that action, and for the plaintiffs in the action of 1896, in full settlement of all claim against Mui Tsan by the Wah Hing Loong in the two actions. The defendant admitted that Chan Wo was entitled to be paid out of the sum in Court such sums, amounting approximately to \$1,000; he has himself paid for costs incurred the said action for damages and to a share proportionate to his share in the Wah Hing Loong prior to the said sale and transfer. Continuing, Sir Henry said, that the

decision they must attempt to arrive at was as to whether a certain alteration in the deed of transfer was made before or after the execution of that assignment. The facts that he would rely upon this point were as follows: Prior to 2nd March, 1899, all the partners were members of the Wah Hing Loong, and negotiations were entered into by them for "the sale and transfer by some of them to others of them all in the firm. I hat assignment provided for the transfer of the "signboard " which stood for the goodwill, and all the interest of the retiring partners in the business and debts of the firm.

Sir Henry: It is very bad English. We don't talk of transferring signboards when we' mean goodwill. It is not English.

The Puisne Judge: No. but it's Chinese. Sir Henry: Quite so, but in translatible it should be put into comprehensive English. In translating from the French one does not say "I am sick as to the head." One puts is into English and says " I have a headsche."

Continuing, Sir Henry said that the assignment also included the interests of the sellers in the firms up and down the coast and in California and Australia. The point then to consider was whether that assignment was inclusive o certain debts or not and consider the weight of evidence. The assignment was advertised in Chinese papers, and the advertisements specifically included all debts. The man had something to sell and he sold it without reservation, and then later he came forward and said he did make a reservation-he reserved the Wa Tai . Bank debt, and he asks us to believe that the word "exclusive" was altered to "inclusive, before the description of the debt, after the assignment had been executed:

The Court adjourned for tiffin. After tiffin Mr. Pollock followed and addressed the Court on the likelihood of the forgery.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Their Honours the Chief Justice and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisoe Judge, this morning sitting as a Full Bench in Appellate Jurisdiction delivered judgment in the case of Chan Wo and others versus Chan Yam which was reported in these columns last evening.

After the appellants had concluded their argument the Chief Justice intimated that he did not wish to hear Mr. Slade (for respondents) and said:-Now this appeal was put to me in this way. The balance of a robabilities did not incline as the learned Puisne Judge thought they did and the question put to us first :--Was it not likely that the debts were exclusive or inclusive? Unless the case can be put higher than this the appeal must fail, because it falls within the principle of doubt in the case just quoted, and not only fail but I think dismissed. I pointed this out to the learned appeal was put down to the fact that the debts could not have been excluded walted on his Majesty, and spoke of the matter I find it difficult to keep off the question of to the Throne. Now that General Sakuma has probabilities, because they figure I so largely | returned to Formosa, it is generally believed

special debis he would have inserted paragraphs to that effect in the agreement, and if he meant to include there was no necessity for such paragraphs. He did insert the clause which shows very clearly what was, in his mind. The accountant's evidence agrees with this. As to the form of agreement when drawn up that tended them to be excluded he would have the Man On insurance Company and in the asked:--Why did you introduce this sentence? I admit that he might have forcibly have effected his end by altering "exclusive" to

a bad debt for no consideration. That there was no consideration for it is mani- ance, and now wished to extend it to fire infest from plaintiff's own evidence. His version surance. of the case is that \$250 was to be paid for signboards, eighty-five per cent for the Australian debts and the other tiebts at face value. It is impossible to give a face value to these Wa Tai debu, therefore the plaintiff says he

ly improbable. The plaintiff's evidence supplies the key to what was passing in his mind I wanted to know what the legal expense would be before I accepted and Chan, Yam refused to tell me, He said that if they did not alter the draft of the agreement from "exclusive" to "inclusive" they would have to pay him expenses. For the life of me I cannot follow it. If the debt had been included the purchaser would have taken over | of the Lyons Company in England which exhe really wanted was to get rid in some way or | life policy-holders could not get their money. other of his share of the liabilities... The proadvertisements each party was at liberty to insert one and an inference had been drawn. from the fact, that the debts or rather their | had plenty of capital to carry on the extended exclusion was not mentioned. Nor may it be business. remarked was their inclusion, too great an inference had been drawn from the advertise-

After referring to other exhibits Ilis Lordship concluded: I am entirely in agreement with the finding of the learned Puisne Judge.

Mr. Wise:-This is an appeal from a dedision of my own (sitting in original jurisdiction). The question arose on the trapsfer of opinion upon a business matter of this sort it the business, etc., of the Wah Hing Loong firm by some of the partners to the other partners. In the original draft of the memorand m of such transfer certain debts due to the Wah Hing Loong by the Wah Tai and Funk I Shing firms were excluded. This admitted that this draft was altered and in the document produced in Court and sued on those deb's were included, so that the question before the Court was whether that alteration was made before or after execution. I was of opinion that it was made after and therefore of course fraudulent and a forgery, and I gave judgment accordingly for the defendants with costs. Whatever doubts I may have had or supposed to have had on that point at that time I have, none now, This opinion was and is mainly based on the evidence of the plainliff himsel and his witness (the accountant). The plaintiff stated that previously to the date of the agreement the parties had met and consuled and agranged that an account was made out inst. that the price agreed upon excluded these debts and it is obvious that the plaintiff was a party to that arrangement. Further; where the plaintiffgoes in to give reasons for such exclusion, that the Wa Tai had a counter-claim for \$15,500 against the Walt Hing Loong and they was withdrawn and a sum of \$12,000 was paid | were evidently in fear and trembling that that claim might be successful and in that case I their claim against the Wah Tai would be swamped and the Wah Hing Loong, would. be ruined. The accountant stated that he drew up exhibits and deducted-the Fonk Shing debts which of course includes the Wah Tai desendants as both stand on the same footing so far as this case is concerned and he further states that on that basis the were formerly subjected have in many cases agreement was drawn up. It is therefore clear | been lightened, but there still remains much to that up to the date of the execution of the be done. After landing in a port like Hongassignment or possibly a short-time before the kong where one, if he has a mind to, may call plaintiff had agreed for the exclusion of these a sampan and make his way ashore at his own defendants. He then says he changed his sweet will a few minutes after anchor has been mind at the twelfth hour. I must say if the I dropped, the experience in Manila is frequently case had ended there and there was no further appearance on behalf of the defendants I should have had to give judgment for the plaintiffs: I should have done so with great, reluctance. Of course what happened was that when the plaintiff began to think that these debis had some value he with his accountant altered the assignment. On the appeal wr Pollock laid stress on certain exhibits. One was the advertisements inserted by the plaintiffs and defendants respectively and it is true that they commin no reference to the exclusion of these debts and it was therefore argued that this was evidence in favour of the contention, that the alteration was made in the assignment before execution. As to the exhibit 4, this had been characterised either, directly or interentially, by the defendant and his witnesses as a forgery, Mr. Pollack argued on this point that it was highly improbable the plaintiffs should have unnecessarily gone in for forgery on such a large scale and pressed the point that there was no objector reason for such forgery and therefore that if the Court came to the conclusion that exhibit;4 was not a forgery this would throw such discredit on the evidence for the defendant as a whole that the Court could not hold that the assignment was a forgery as it would be if the defendant's contention was correct. Although I agree that the authenticity or falsity of the defendant's evidence as to exhibit R 4 has a bearing on the credibility of the defendant's evidence as to the assignment, yet holding as I do (on the evidence as a whole) that the alteration in the assignment was made after execution I cannot think (supposing for the sake of argument the defendant's evidence as to exhibit 4 to be false) that the absence of mention of exclusion in the advertisements under the special circumstances of this case and the false evidence as to exhi bit 4 can debar the defendant from succeeding in this action on the main points as to whether the alteration in the assignment was prior or subsequent to execution. My decision as which is mainly based on the evidence given by and on behalf of the plaintiff. I think the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

THE FORMOSAN ABORIGINES.

General Sakuma, Governor-General of Formosa, according to Japanese contemporaries, seeing that over ten years have passed. since Formosa was annexed by Japan, and yet over half the total area of the island still remains unsubjugated, deems this state of things a national disgrace to Japan. Ever since his assumption of office in Formosa, the Governor and afterwards the ground for General has been much concerned on this matter, and during his recent visit to Tokyo, he in argument. It seems to me that the pro- that operations for the subjugation of the babilities sue that the vendor wished to exclude | short gines will shortly show marked progress.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE CO. MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF BUSINESS.

In the Original Jurisdiction Court on the 2nd inst., before his Honour the Chief Justice, Hon. shows that Chan Yam certainly had it in his Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C., justructed by Mr. R. F. mind to exclude special debts. There is also C. Master, of Messra Johnson, Stokes, and the probability that if the purchaser had in Master, brought on a motion in the matter of matter of the Companies Ordinance.

Mr. Pollock said this was an application on behalf of the Man On Insurance Company for "inclusive," if defendant agreed, but this leads | confirmation by the Court of certain resolutions | us to another probability. It is more than | passed by the Company for the purpose of eximprobable, it seems to me, that the vendor | tending the operation of the said company's would have thrown in what was called business. This was in accordance with the We | English practice. The company, said Mr. Polknow that it was not strictly speaking a bad | lock, set out in the petition that hitherto they debt but only one very much in suspense, had confined their business to marine insur-

> His Honour: I have read through the papers, and I find there is not enough informe. stion to go upon

Mr. Pollock: We followed the precedent in the Tientsin Company where they wished to was going to get that for nothing which is high- extend their business to include electric lighting with their previous business of a gas

· His Honour: But there is not sufficient data before me. I have to look after the policy. holders: the shareholders can look after them-

Mr. Pollock: But fire and marine insurance are somewhat similar. His Honour: You may remember the case

the debt and the consequent liabilities. What I tended their business, with the result that the Mr. Polloc : But Marine and Fire are babilities on facts are entirely with defendants | quite different to Marine and Life or Fire and and in favour of exclusion. With regard to Life businesses, my Lord. Mr. Pollock here read from the Law Reports precedents for the extension moved for, and said that the company

> His onone: Yes, but the capital is ver small, only \$1,000,000; and only half of the paid up. Mr. Pollock: Then there is the greater

security as the company is in a flourishing condition. His Honour: I find the responsibility very, very great; for a layman to offer an

very difficult Mr. Pollock: But here we have the audito who says that the capital is more than sufficient to meet all extended business. His Honour: But I have to consider future

policy-holders. Mr. Pollock: But surely, my Lord, every body who wishes to take out a policy of insurance looks about him amongst all the companies, and finds out for himself which is the

safest company to insure in. His Honour: I must have some more data I cannot treat the matter as a mere formality must be satisfied that the capital is suffi cient. The best way will be for you to let me have affidavits. They will be treated quite confidentially and will not be published.

Mr. Pollock! Will your Lordship, set a day for the renewal of the motion and in the meantime the affidavits will be filed? The motion was then adjourned to the 16th

TO EMULATE HONGKONG.

The report that the acting Collector of Customs is going to try and simplify several matters pertaining to the customs and to immigration and make entry into Manila casy will be hailed as good news, says the Mantla

The past year or two there has been considerable improvement in the manner in which passengers coming into this port have been received and the impositions to which they provoking and irritating. Of course, Hongkong is a free port and until Manila is in the same category we can never hope to equal it in tiųs respecti.

The proper policy, however, is that which apparently Colonel McCoy has adopted, of making our handicap as light as possible and approaching free port methods as near as our system will permit. There are numerous and in some cases almost insurmountable obstacles. in the way of making Manila desirable for entering; passengers, but we believe that with the spirit shown by our acting Collector of Customs a great deal can be accomplished towards removing some of the needless causes of irritation which now confront landing pas-

ANOTHER SHANGHAI HORROR.

Early yesterday morning, reports the Shanghai Times of 25th June, two human arms, much decomposed, were found in a deain near the Defence Creek, at the end of the Rue du Consulat, Frenchtown. The limbs evidently are those of a native, and it is supposed they belong to the dismembered body of the man, found in a pig-skin trunk on the Pootung side of the river, on the 20th inst.

At the lime this body was discovered, there was disposition to connect with it the arm and hand found in the Soochow Creek last week as we reported at the time; but the medical examination of this latter gruesome find showed that the members belonged to a foreign woman, and so the mystery of the Southow ed into English. Creek discovery remains as deep and sinister

If the arms that came to light yesterday are those of the dismembered remains of the unfortunate native found in Pootung the theory that there could be any connection between the arms from the Soochow Creek: and the body morning? If it is nobody's business to laves. tigate these ghastly occurrences it is time the Ratepayers, Chinese and foreign, organised something in the nature of a Vigilance Committee to take in hand a plain and obvious doty

BANITARY BOARD. SPECIAL MEETING.

and inst A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at noon to day in the Board room to consider the following minute from the Medical Officer of Health: The minute read as follows: I have the honour to recommend that a special meeting of the Poard be called for Tuesday next to release the sheds at the Dairy Farm Company's premises which were declared infected last month. The farm is now entirely fice of injection, and the disinjection o the sheds was commenced yesterday and will be completed a Monday. The company are not able to utilize any of the milk of the animals that have recovered until the Board releases the premises. and the matter can therefore hardly be allow-

the 8th prox. (inst.). The President having read out the minute moved hat the premises be released as sug-"Mr. Shekon Hooper, seconded and it was

ed to stand over until the regular meeting of

The meeting then terminated.

THE MUZINY ON THE · · · ASHTABULA."

We take the following toport from the China Critic (Tientsin) of 22nd ult. :- This case was heard before the City Magistrate in his court yesterday, afternoon. The British Consulate was represented by Mr. Handley-Derry. There were present in the court Capt. Harwood of the Ashlabula, the Chief Engineer, and Dr. Coltman, the Manager of the Standard Oil Co.

in Tientsin, and Capt. Burrows. Capt. Harwood was first examined. He stated that the sleamer came from San Francisco. arriving at Taku Bar on the 5th June, 16 days ago. The crew were taken on at Shanghai for one year. They had been on board for 8 months going backward and forward between America and China. They had all signed an agreement. There were 66 men altogether in the crew and out of these 29 had mutinied, the mutineers were all firemen and trimmers. He had no trouble with the other men. The firemen received wages from \$18 per month downward and the other members of the crew from \$28 downward. The trouble started by the firemen demanding \$2,600 but only \$2,400 was due to them. avoid trouble he was willing to pay them the \$2,600 by an order on the Company's office in Shanghai, the money to be given to their families, or he was willing to pay them when seven days out from port. "He was not obliged to pay them anything until their contract expired at the end of the year, but he always paid them advances which he was at liberty to do at his own discretion. The amount of \$2,40 is due to them for about t months, I have paid them for about months. They have not been paid for the last three months. Each man draws a little money when he wants it. As each man signs on an advance of one month's wages is given to himin the Consular, office. Each agreement has the consular mark on it showing that it has. been explained to them and that they affix their mark with a knowledge of its contents. The 29 prisoners and 10 others came from Shanghai, the 10 others were willing to take their money when 7 days out from port. . They said they wanted to send their

money to their relatives. If I had them half they would have descried, they had made up their minds to descri. Their wages are not legally due to them until the end of their contract. If they wanted clothes or other small things I told them they could get them and I would endorse the bills and the office on shore would pay them. No. I fireman and six others came to Tientsin on Friday and saw the British Consul, they were told that they must go back to their ship and complete their contracts. No. 1 fireman and the were the ringleaders. One of the men hit the second officer with an iron bar on the shoulder and down the leg. He can move about but cannot work. Capt. Burrows saw me start to write the cheque on Shanshai for their wages. When the dispute about the wages took place there was a ship chandler's man on board who spoke English and the Ningpo dialect.' Dr. Shaw examined the men who were shot and extracted the bullets. The No. I fireman, who was the ringleader had already received \$214 of his wages and only \$2 was due to him to date. On Friday last they were asked to get the fires going by the and engineer, shortly after they all struck work, the and engineer tried to keep one man in the stoke hole to look after things. Six of them were ashore. They then attacked the 2nd engineer. The first engineer came and quieted them and told them to wait until the Captain came aboard. After he came aboard they attacked the officers with iron bars which they had ready for use. If I had refused to pay them any wages until the end of the year l

should have been quite within my rights. The Magistrate asked numerous questions as to why the men had not been paid up to date, or why they were not paid every month, or why an advance had not been given to them at Taku? the answers to which were repetitions of the Captain's statements as above. The question of mutiny was not touched on-

The Magistrate then decided that the mutineers should be paid three months! wages, tha the two wounded men should be kept until it was seen how they progressed, and that the matter should be further decided when the Ashtabula returned to Tientsin. Mr. Handley-Derry, on behalf of the British

Consulate, stated that he was unable to accept this judgment. The examination of the prisoners by the

Magistrate and their replies were not translat-

TRAIN STOPPED BY WORMS. STRANGE PHENOMENON ON THE SHERIAN

RAILWAY. The Dalyokaya Okraina (translated in the found at Pootung, is completely upset, and it Japan Advertiser) reports that No. 3 post train becomes the imperative duty of somebody to before reaching Pogranichnaya station recenttake some steps towards establishing the ly, began to proceed more and more slowly identity of the unhappy woman whose until suddenly it stopped entirely. The passevered arm was cast up on the Creek sengers jumped from the coaches and beheld foreshore. Why, we ask again, has the a strange scene. The two locomotives were Creek not been dragged? A correspondent, puffing and hissing, the wheels turned, but the some days ago, reported to us the fact that | train did not stir from the spot. On examinaa head had also been seen in the Creek, but I tion it was seen that the line was covered neither the Police nor the Harbour authori- with some kind of green moving mass, ties apparently made any effort to find it. They | which turned out to be worms, apparently. professed to disbelieve the story, but our core in species of woodworms. They thickly respondent was thoroughly trustworthy, and covered the entire road and thus the locomothe discovery of these arms in the Defence sives were stopped. The poor passengers had Creek goes to substantiate his story. Why is it to walk for a distance of five versts, which the that nobody seems to consider it his duty to train covered at a snail's pace, the journey taktry to throw some light on those dreadful crimes | ing three hours, while passengers and railway which are taking place around us almost every | servants helped to clear the ralls of the worms. night in the week, and of which such terrible | It would be interesting to know, says our conevidences are being revealed morning after temporary, how such a huge migration of worms can be explained, and if a similar phonomenon has been observed at any other time in Mauchuria. The older residents might be able to answer this question

It may be added that in America, trains have which everybody in adthority seems to be been held up in much the same fashion by mi gration of caterpillars.

INTRIGUES AND COUNTER. INTRIGUES.

CHU HUNGECHI'S DOWNFALL

The enforced retirement the other day of such a high official-one of the highest it may be said in Peking-as His Excellency Chu Hung-chi, who held at the time of his denunciation by Yun Yu-ting, the Hanlin academist, the important posts of Grand Councillor, Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, came as "thunder bolt from the blue" to the great majority of officials and people throughout the Empire. But those who were au fait with the intrigues and counter-intrigues, who understood the wheels within wheels of the politics of the Capital, expected some such denouement for Chil Hung-chi, who headed the erstwhile powerful Hunanese clique in Peking. Chil Hung-chi, powerful as he was, desired more power; he sought to regain for his party or clique its former influence throughthe Empire, and especially in Capital, and for this reason he seems to have himself in opposition to Prince Chingthe "power behind the Throne " since the demise of the Grand Secretary Jung, Lu three or four years ago-and had been for some time persistently intriguing to discredit Prince Ching with the Empress-Downger and to supplant his Highness. As the result has shown, it is Chil has acquired to the comity of nations. Under Hung-chi who has been discredited in the eyes of their Imperial Majesties, and eplaced enforced retirement—commanded, in a word to return to his home outside the city of Changesha, there to ruminate and repent at leisure: To outsiders Prince Ching and Chil Hung-chi seemed to be the best of friends They were both Grand Councillors and daily met in the presence of their Majesties and, openly, worked most harmoniously wherever matters merely referred to generalities; but in | to that which is accorded to the white people. secret there seems to have been hard work, on To insist on our demand the dispatch of warthe part of Chu Hung-chi, at any rate, in attempts to get Prince Ching out of the Grand Council and, therefore, out of politics entirely. For this reason Chu Hung-chi, in his capacity of Grand Councillor, recommended that the Imperial sanction be givento Viceroy Tseng Ch'unhauen's memorial to be permitted to have an Imperial audience before taking up his appointmentof Viceroy of Szechuan. When Tsen Ch'unhauen, therefore, arrived in Peking, Chii Hungchi backed up the Empress-Dowager's wish to retain Tsen in the Capital and it was Chil's recommendation that I sen should be appointed President of the Yuchuannu, which position was then vacant by the death of the late Chang | ful section of the American public are anxious Po-hsi-who was also a Hunanese. With Tsen as an ally (and an exceedingly powerful ally the latter was because of his great influence with the Empress-Dowager)" Chil Hung-chi thought it high time to act. He gave the necessary hint and alleged proofs to the Censor, Chao Ch'i-lin to denounce both Prince Ching and Prince Tsui Chen (father and son), the first of having accepted a large bribe from the then Governor-designate of the newly-reorganized province of Heilungkiang, and the latter of having accepted as a present, from the same source, a famous member of the Tientsin demi-monde. As an index of the real place Prince Ching has with the Empress-Downger, the outcome of the denunciations was that the Censor Chao Ch i-lin probably to his own intense surprise was cashiered and an Imperial Rescript issued warning Censors not to make reckless and "indiscriminate" accusations. There seem to have been some prickings of the conscience with regard to the denounced princes, for both father and son asked to be allowed to resign their posts. Prince Tsai Chen. the son, got his desire and was allowed to resign his Presidency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce; but although Prince Ching twice asked to resign he was refused his request. This was a decided rebuff, for Chu Hung-chi's party, and the blow would have been promptly returned with interest, but two men who were wounded by revolver shots for the presence of the all-powerful Tsen. The next step would, therefore, be to ge that redoubtable official outside the walls of Peking. Fortunately for the friends o Prince Ching, trouble began to brew in

the Linug Kwang provinces and. Viceroy Chow Fu being considered not strong enough to "handle" the crisis, naturally Tsen Ch'un hauen, who was supposed to have crushed the so-called Kwangsi rebellion, was promptly recommended to the Thorne as the only man who could restore peace within the Kwangtung borders. We all know, how well the Prince and his friends succeeded, for in spite of all kinds of excuses, Tsee had to leave Peking. Mis departure bereft Chu Hung-chi of his strongest support near the Throne, and it was the signal for his enemies to start active operations against him. Without allowing him any breathing space, the well-known Hanlin compiler, Yun Yu-ting, an enthusiastic admirer of the Prince, at once accused Chii of having secret relations with the editors of a Peking and a Shanghai newspaper, by the Council. It reads as follows ;--and also with the representative of London paper to whom he gave important political news of a secret nature. The charge that Chu Hung-chi gave "hints!" to Censors, is said to have referred to the cashiered Censor Chao Ch'i-lin. It is also reported that the most intimate and cordial for the past fifty Grand Councillor Liu Shao-nien tried all he could to get the Decree against Chii annulled and the two countries have been in the or revised, but as will be seen, unsuccessfully. Position of allies. From the views taken by Prince Ching is now more powerful than ever, the U.S. Government and people on the inciand the examples shown by the fates of the | denis referred to, it can be assumed that the

WARE THE TYPHOON.

against his position .- N. C. D. News.

We see we have our friend the typhoon with us once again.

After an absence of five or six months junketing around among the Hyperboreaus of Antipodeans he has come frisking around our way again, lively as a government official that has summered it in Baguio.

Saturday the old signal with the minatory balls and their dread "No. 1, 2, ptc." was hoisted and we were notified to look out for

To most persons the typhoon is a peculiar monster and possessed of all the terrors that go with mystery. Even the chief officer of the Japanese training ship which dropped in here Saturday appeared a little anxious about it and inquired

of our waterfront Mercury just what a typhoon!

really is and what it can do when it tries. To us who have lived through seven or eight your of the tropical terror and know just what the typhoon is, the herelding of its visitation causes no fluttering beart strings.

With us familiary has bred contempt. Of course the newcomer who has his head filled with legends of devilment and deming-do on the part of our scollan monster, is apt to

got to know him first .- Manile Times.

THE SAN PRANCISCO QUESTION.

VIEWS OF COUNT ORUMA.

MERTING OF THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS. It is generally believed that Count Okuma entertains a very strong opinion, with regard to the San Francisco question, and it is therefore of interest to know what he says on the subject. In the course of an interview with a representative of the Fift Shimpo Count

Okuma remarked :--"While not pretending to know the attitude assumed by the Government in dealing with this question, it can scarcely be expected that the evil can be eradicated unless a very strong and inflexible policy is pursued. The relaxing of order at San Francisco subsequent to the earthquake disaster of last year has given rise to the prevalence of rowdyism mostly directed against the Japanese. The schools question as well as the recent coccurtences, though they are necessarily of a local nature, are in reality an outburst of anti-Japanese feeling which has for long been smouldering amongst a section of the American people. If Japan, fails to stop the source "from which these periodical anti-Japanese movements emanate and is satisfied with temporising expedients occurrences of a similar nature are sure to be repeated in the future. Japan has now joined the ranks, of the firstclass Powers, and the diplomatic relations between Japan and America have been placed on a footing befitting the new position Japan such circumstances, the existence of a tendency. however localised, to treat the Japanese as an inferior people in a friendly country cannot be tolerated. Some people talk of the inability of

the President to bring sufficient pressure to bear on any one of the states on account of the constitution. But that is not the business for us Japanete to inquire into." I We should demand of the American Govern ment, by virtue of the Treaty, treatment similar. ships may be found expedient. The use of warships is not for fighting only; it is part of their duty to act as guaranters of peace in ordinary times. The periodical visits of warships to a place like San Francisco, where the Japanese are frequently subjected to undignified treatment at the hands of whites, will apart from any warlike significance, have the effect of inviting respect towards us and creating more friendship. Seeing that the recurrence of such disgraceful incidents as those which have recently occurred at fan Francisco is a blot on the fair name of the United States there is no doubt that the President and the thoughtto solve the question in a manner satisfactory to the Japanese."

The Jiji Shimpo treats the same subject in a most moderate and dispussionate manner. Although there are some who wish to make the question a subject of formal diplomatic negotiations these people seem to lose sight. of the real nature of the question at issue. The present incident, unlike the schools question which affected our conventional rights, is nothing more than a local occurrence which was brought about by the inadequate police administration. If the American authorities admit their fault and give assurances as to adequate policing in the future that should bring an end to the incident. During the Tokyo riot of 1925 some foreign property was destroyed. If at the time the foreign Governments concerned had demanded damages of Japan the Japanese would have most probably clamoured about the unreasonableness of the claim. That anti-Japanese sentiment it at the root of the recent occurrence is admitted by all and it forms a most deplorable feature of the international relations between Japan and America. The same view of the situation must be shared by the intelligent section of Japanese as well as of the American public but the sweeping away of racial rejudice is a most difficult problem, which will not admit of easy solution. However, since the statesmen and the majority of the people of both countries are desirous of a satisfactory solution of the difficulty being arrived at, it will doubtless ultimately be disposed of in a manner acceptable to both sides. Pending this, however, concludes our Tokyo contemporary, it will not only be unprofitable but is distinctly harmful to indulge in irresponsible tall talk as that will only tend to further complicate matters instead of smoothing the way.

On Monday the Council of the Constitutional Party held a meeting to consider a manifesto of the party on the Japanese question in America. Mr. Motoda, chief Secretary of the Constitue ~ tionalists, in introducing the manifesto-which he declared had been approved by Marquis Salonii, the Premier, and leader of the party,--stated that until the present time the party had remained silent on the question, but it had now been decided by the leaders to issue the mani--festo. After a few minor questions had been asked and answered, the manifesto was passed

"It is to be extremely regretted that such outrages as have been perpetrated upon the Inpanese in San Francisco of late should have t ken place, but the relations between Japan and the United States have continued to be years, since the advent of Commodore Perry. Censor Chao-Ch'i-lin and the Grand Councillor | outrages are entirely in copposition to the Chi Hung-Chi will naturally prevent for the I principles of the Government and the nation. present, at any rate, any further saltempts We are therefore confident, in view of the warm friendship existing between the Governments and peoples of the two countries, that a way can be made towards the fair solution of the question. We should not follow such a course as would cause us to appear enraged and impulsive at the outrages perpetrated by a small section of the American people, nor attempt to precipitate the two countries into further complications without fully considering the situation. We are therefore quite confident that a speedy and satisfactory solution of the question will be seen as the result of the negotiations of our Government."-- Japan Chronicie.

THE JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION ...

PROPOSAL TO TAX DEPOSITS. The Osaka Maihicht informs its readers that the Finance Department contemplates the imposition of a tax on money deposited in banks by private individuals. The authorities have already tried to investigate the amount deposited byindividuals, says pur contemporary, but the bankers, acting under the guidance of business etiquette, strictly concoaled the facts, This attitude of the bankers has so far prevented the authorities from imposing a tax upon fuch private deposits, The Fibance Department has decided to amend the Business Tax Law. and to impose a tax upon two-thirds of the total deposits of each back. The decision has been caught wind of by certain hankers. who are astonished at the thoughtlessness of the measure, and endeavours are being made squest when the how begins, but we have got by the ban ers to induce the Government to abandon the idea. The authorities, however, The typhoon, like the buildog in the balled, i stand very firm on their decision two that the "all right when you know him, but you've | matter is becoming a general and serious trues tion for beaters.

THE INDIAN MURDER TRIAL.

A WITNESS'S STORY OF THE NURDER.

tracy this afternoon when the trial of Kaiser spoke as to going to his brother's house Singh, Roods Singh, Maher Singh and Sorain on the morning of the 15th ultimo, with Singh for the murder of Mails, an Indian watchman in the employ of Messrs. Essabhoy and Co., at, West Reint, on the 15th or 16th May last, was called on for heating. In this case six Indians, were arrested, in connection with the murder. At the last hearing on Friday two of the defendants-Thaker Singh and Kishin Singh-were discharged. It alleged that they had made certain statements to the police and the charge against them was withdrawn to allow them to give evidence for the prosecution.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Wodehouse conducted the case, with the assistance of Sergeant Gordon, for the police. Mr. E. J Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, represented the defendants.

Mr. Wodehouse called Thaker Singh to the stand, but before the usual oath was administered, he said that he wanted the witness to the police after his death. be put through the proper Sikh oath.

His Worship—Tell me how it is done. Mr. Wodehouse—I'll tell to the interpreter. His Worship—Is there anything to be

broken? Mr. Wodehouse-No.

The interpreter was told and the Sikh oath I was administered to the witness by repeating certain words after the interpreter. This done, witness said he was formerly in the employ of Messrs. Tata and Company. On the 14th inst. he was in company with a watchman employed by Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, Ltd., night of 15th June, in Queen's Road Central. in Des Vœux Road. While speaking with his friend he saw the first, second and fourth de- accused's quarters, at Messrs. Powell and Comfendants standing on the opposite side of the | pany premises, and found the two knives (proroad. The fourth defendant called witness across and both started off in the direction of the Naval Yard.

Mr. Wodehouse-What did the first defendant tell you when you and he were together? Witness-He 'asked me when Maila was going to India. I told him that Maila was not going yet.

Mr. Wodehouse (interrupting the interpreter) -Didn't the witness say he didn't know?-No. Mr. Wodehouse-It sounded like that. The question was then put again and the

same answer was received. Continuing, the witness said that the fourth accused asked him if Maila had remitted any money home. Witness said that Maila had sent twenty rupees to India some days ago, and that his brother had sent 200.

At about eight o'clock on the following night, witness said he met the third defendant in Duddell Street, and the latter gave witness to understand that the fourth accused wanted to see him. Witness said he would not go and the third defendant went way. An hour later the first and second defendants called on witness and again he was told the fourth defendant wanted to see him. Witness replied that he was on duty and could not go. Thereupon the first accused seized him by the right arm, while the second accused, held on to the left and witness was dragged along the road. He was taken along Duddell Street, up to Ice House Street, down Wyndham Street and to Queen's Road Central to the place where the fourth defendant was employed. He sat there for a while. Witness then heard the first accused ask the fourth defendant: "Is the night alrightit is rainy and dark." There came no reply. Then turning to the second defendant the first accused asked: "The 'thing' that you have-where did you put it?" The reply was: "It is in my possession and I'll bring it." then got up, went towards the steps, and picked up a knife and a chopper. Here witness was shown a knife and a chopper, but he failed to recognise them.

second defendant and himself were going somewhere along the praya. They then left. A minute or two later the third defendant took | at Singapore with orders to discover and capture his departure, saying he was going along the tram lines. The fourth accused and witness were the last to leave. Witness was taken along Queon's Road, going westwards. While on their journey they found Kishin Singh asleep at the place where he was employed as watchman. Witness woke him up, and the question, "Did you go and see Maila?" was put to him by the fourth defendant. Kishin said he did. There was no further conversation and witness and the accused left, followed by Kishin Singh. When witness and the two others arrived outside deceased's house, he found the first and second defendants wating there. On their arrival the first accused called, "Maila." pany, Limited :-Deceased answered: "Who are you?" "Kaiser Singh," replied the first defendant. "I've come to see you. Did you quarrel with Accounts for the half-year ended March 31, pleased with you." The third defendant was | year 1906 to 1907; not with the gang. Suddenly the door was than the third accused, who was with the deceased when the others called. Then the first and second defendants, followed by the third, entered the house, the latter closing the \$587,599.26 available at March 31, 1907. door behind him, and the first and second accused followed deceased into the kitchen, to get a drink of water.

Where were you and the fourth defendant all this time? " Mr. Wodehouse asked. Witness said he was standing outside the door -and he could see all that was being done inside through the iron bars. After the three men had disappeared into the kitchen witness heard 'somebody cry out, "Lam dead." About fifteen minutes later the first and second defendants came out of the kitchen and went into deceased's bedroom, where they remained for another ployees' Bonus Account. fifteen minutes, and the three men came out Arriving in the open, the first defendant said; "Let us go now, we've done the work." The men climbed over the gate at the entrance to deceased's quarters and left. Witness saw marks of blood on the men's clothes.

PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Magistracy, last Wednesday, Mr. F. A Hazeland presiding, the third day's hearing of Mahor Singh and Sorain Singh, Indian watchmen, are charged with murdering one Mail: late watchman to Messra. Essablioy and Com- in this department may result. papy, at West, Point, last month, was con-

the case owing to the Assistant Superintendent on having his witnesses swore on the Koran, a book which had to be procured outside the Court procincts.

A book wrapped in a blue handkerchief was map 628-who subbed his lorchead with pany's Capital, to the authorised limit of without permission from the Harbour Master's then handed to the witness-ladian policepland began, his story. On the pight of the murder, began the policeman, he saw, this first, second and third defendants going weatwards as he got out of a tramcar near the Sailors Home. The first accused grocted the witness, who inquired where they Lap-sap-wan," It was raining at the time; ask, for powers to effect same. Without became scausinted with the first three defendants about six or seven months ero.

Mr. Wudehouse-How was it you came to know the defendants when they are Sikhs and

you a Mahommedan? Witness-They are my countrymon; they

speak the same language. A brother of the deceased, a watchman Further evidence was adduced at the Magis- employed by Messrs, Kobani and Company, Thaker Singh Winess found the outside gate locked. He called out two or three limes and got no reply. Then Thaker | Singh climbed over the gate and went to look for the deceased, while witness waited in the street. Thaker Singh came out soon afterwards and told witness of his brother's death Witness did not enter the house, but went and reported the matter to the deceased's employers

and later notified the police. Mr. Wodehouse-Where did your brother keep his money? Witness-In his box.

Do you know if your brother had any money n his possession at the time he was murdered

-Yes. About \$400. Although this amount of money was supposed to be in deceased's possession before his death no money could be found in his box by

"Sergeant Gordon, wko had taken a very active part in the case, spoke as to finding the body of the deceased, whom witness knew by sight; two hits-one a Chinese bamboo and the other a straw that was once white -and a small gag. Witness had the remains removed to the public mortuary. After that he examined deceased's bedroom and found that place in disorder. A box had been forced open and its contents. lay scattered on the floor. From information given by Thaker Singh witness arrested the defendants on the

On the 18th June witness searched the second

| duced) in his box. The knives had evidently been cleaned with sandpaper. That closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Grist reserved his defence, saying he would leave the matter in the hands of the Court. His Worship maintained that a prima facie case had been made out and the accused were committed for trial.

SOUTH CHINA RIOIS.

Writing from Poking, on 15th June, the correspondent of the N. C. D. News says :- In accordance with telegrams received here by the Chinese Government from the high authorities in Canton and Foothow, the rebels in Lienchow, Yaoping and Changpus in the provinces of Kwangtung and Fukien have been severely defeated and dispersed by the Imperial troops dispatched against them and the date of their

final suppression is not distant. The anxiety of the Chinese authorities concorning the risings in the South, therefore is

An Imperial Decree (through the Grand Councillors of State) was sissued yesterday, commanding Viceroys Chow Fu and Shun Shou of the Liangkwang and Minche provinces to make every effort to protect the foreign missions, missionaries, and their native converts in their respective jurisdictions, otherwise they and their immediate subordinates will be held responsible for any outrages which may occur.

The Diplomatic Corps in Pekinghasinformed the Waiwupu that the dispatch of warships to the scene of riots is simply for the protection of foreigner and the vessels will be recalled when peace is completely restored. In order to prevent agitators from fabricating false rumours about the movements of the vessels in question, Prince Ching has been requested to notify the said two-Viceroys in the above sense. There is much rumour in reference to the arrival of the notorious chief revolutionary, Dr. Sunwen (alias Sun Yat-se), in Singapore, where he is said to be obtaining arms and money for the The first defendant, addressing the fourth supply of the rebels. Secret Decrees, theredefendant, went on the witness, said that the lifere, have been issued to the Viceroys of Liangkwang, Liangkiang, Minche and Hukwang and also to the Chinese Consul-General

> him alive or dead at whatever cost. Taotai Sun, Chinese Consul-General at Singapore, has also been ordered by the Peking Government to request H. M. Government not to allow the revolutionary leader to remain in British territory if he goes there.

STRAITS TRADING COMPANY.

BULK OF PROFITS DUE TO INCREASED RFFICIENCY.

The following is the Report of the Directors to the Members of the Straits Trading Com-

Singapore, June 24, 1937. Gentlemen,-Your Directors now submit the

After making ample provision for bad and net profit amount to \$508,855.05, to which has I same. to be added the balance of \$78,741.21 brought forward from last account, making a total of

. DISPOSAL OF PROFITS. Your Directors recommend:

1. That a dividend of \$r and a bonus of 50 Cents per share be paid to Shareholders, absorbing \$375,000 54 2. That \$50,000 be added to the Reserve

Fund which will then stand at \$1,050,000. 3. That \$50,000 be added to the Fund for equalizing Dividends, bringing it up

4. That \$20,000 be transferred to Em 5. That the balance of \$92.599.16 be carried forward to new account.

INCREASED REFICIENCY. The volume-of business shows a trifling decrease from that of the preceding half-year but is in excess of the corresponding period of the previous year. Very full prices continue such explosives, naphtha, benzine, etc., on to be paid for all ore offering, and the bulk of | board, such lighter or boat. the profits is directly due to increased efficiency in smelting our current turnover, and the calcium carbide as cargo shall be berthed on successful treatment of slags and other refuse. the Pootung side of the river below the 8th the case in which Kaiser Singh, Roods Singh, Additional steps are being taken with a v.ew section of the Harbour or alongside a Tungto further cheapen our ordinary smelting costs, | kadu Wharf or the Nanmatou Wharf, south of

The local market for tin opened on October i at \$951 per picul, and closed on March 28 at There was some delay, however, in starting | 501; but highest price between these dates | mitted to be discharged, and from there proceed, being \$991, and the lowest \$901. During the of Police, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, insisting same period, the London 3 months' price moved between £199. 10s. and £179. 154.

HALANCE OF CAPITAL

Your Directors have to intimate that the question of the issue of the balance of the Com-\$3,000,000, has been raised. This matter is at present receiving the earnest consideration of your Directors, and if as the result of their de. H.E. LU HAI-HUAM, the newly appointed liberations they become fully satisfied that the Associate to the President of the Walwupu. they will put forward a scheme with their re- in his capacity of Treaty, Commissioner, is

Managing Director. | hastening his departure for Peking.

A DEAL IN MOLASSKS.

DAMAGES DISPUTED.

A case was called on last Wednesday, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Poisne Judge, arising out of a contract for sale molasses. The plaintiff was Fariborze Kalkavos Tata, trading as Tata and Company, at No. 4 Queen's Buildings, merchants, versus the Kwong Wo Cheong firm, of No. 20 Raeneker Street, and Leung Ching, of the same place, managing partner.

and Barlow, represented the plaintiff and Mt Holborow, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Descon, appeared for the defendant. The claim was for \$595.32, being the amount of damages suffered by plaintiffsin consequence

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messes. Goldring

of the breach by defendants of a contract dated 3rd April, 1907, for the purchase of certain cases of molasses. Mr. Goldring said that in the correct ordinary business dealings defendants, who were molasses dealers, contracted on the 3rd April, 1907, for the pure use of 374 cases of

molasses from the plaintiff, delivery to be taken on or before the 30th April... On the 3rd May the goods were still undelivered and notice was given to the defendants to the effect that the goods were not taken delivery of at once they would be sold by public auction. They were not taken delivery, of, and on the 17th May, after due notice to the parties, the goods were sold by public auction by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert, auctioneer.

His Honour: I don't see what possible defence there can be, after reading the contract and the notices referred to.

Mr. Holborow: The defence is a denial of any breach of contract. --Mr. Goldring: But that would be necial defence.

His Honour: Oh. no; it is not. It is simple depial of the breach of contract. Continuing, Mr. Goldring saidthat the contract price for the molasses was \$1,805.21, and they realized at auction \$1,419.18, leaving a defi ciency of \$386.03 and to that had to be added \$200,20 for audioneer's and other; charges, making the total claimed \$;95.32. Mr. Tata,

the plaintiff, then gave evidence in corroboration of the above statement. Mr. Holborow said that the plaintiffs had no right to sell the goods, as under the contract the property passed from the plaintiff to the defendants, and all they had the right to do was to sue for the price of the purchased goods. The risk was the defendants and plaintiff had

His Honour: But they are perishable goods. Mr. Holborow: They cannot deteriorate very much, my Lord, as the plaintiff voluntarily gave one month's time for the delivery.

nothing to do with that.

His Honour said that under the commet the defendant must fail, and there would be judgment for plaintiff with costs.

> SHANGHAI HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

From the Shanghai Commissioner of Customs, the Shanghal Mercury has received a copy of the harbour regulations for the Port of Shanghai, containing important changes which we detail below, the numbering of the paragraphs being the same as in the Regulations. L,-" The anchorage for foreign vessels is between the south side of the Kiangoan Arse-

nal Dock and the Tungkon Creek." Reference to the official plan of the harbour and to the sections thereof enumerated in the regulations shows that there are now two additional upper sections known as "Upper Section A" (between the touthern side o Kinngnan Arsenal Dock and the Pailien Creek) and "Upper Section B" (between the Pailien Creek and the Southern end of the Chinese

The old "Upper Section" is now to be nown as "Unper Section C."

At the other end of the harbour are two additional sections. The old "Lower Section" is to be known as 45 Section to "below which are Section 11" (from the Yangking Creek to Cosmopolitan Dock) and "Lower Section," (from Cosmopolitan Dock to Tungkon Creek) "10,-When vessels are shifting to and from the wharves and head and stem mooring buoys in the 6th, 7th, or 8th sections, a black ball, four feet in diameter, must be hoisted at the flagstaff on the wharf from or to which the vessel is shifting, and no vessel shall commence to shift until such black ball has been

hoisted for ten minutes. The vessel whilst so shifting shall 'exhibit a black ball, two feet in diameter, at the fore

"13.-Vessels arriving at this port and having on board as cargo, in whatever quantily, any high explosive or the specially prepared constituents of such, shall (except as provided io clause to of these regulations), after coming Maher Singh?" (third defendant). "He is dis- 1907, being the second half of the business inside the Woosung Inner Bar, anchor below Black Point and fly a red flig at the fore, and shall abide by the instructions received from opened from the inside by no other person doubtful debts and writing off depreciation, the the Customs concerning the discharge of the trust has found no flarbour in the councils and

> Vessels having to receive on board any such explosives inside the Woosung Inner Barshall observe similar precautions in all respects." "20.-Vessels arriving with naphtha, benzine or other, highly inflammables as cargo, shall not come up the harbour beyond the lower side of the Cosmopolitan Dock, where they shall remain until all such cargo has been dis-

charged. Vessels loading naphtha, benzine, or other highly inflammables as cargo shall do so only where such is permitted to be discharged and from there proceed to sea.

21.- The storage of naphtha, benzine, or other highly inflammables is only permitted on the Pootung side of the river, on shore, below the Cosmopolitan Dock.

22.-No fires, for cooking or any other purpose, and no smoking shall be allowed on board any lighter or other boat when going alongside a vessel that has explosives, naphtha benzine, etc., on board, nor while there are any

23.-Vesicls arriving with mineral oil or and it is hoped that still greater improvement | the Tungkada Dock, and must remain there until all such cargo has been discharged.

> Vessels leading mineral oil or calcium carbide shall do so only where such is per-

24,-A vessel arriving with a contagious disease on board shall not come nearer the lower limit of the harbour than Black Point, shall fly at the force a yellow flag, and shall not allow anyons to disembark or go on board

within the next few days, A telegram from the Walwupu has been sent to his Excellency

THE APIGRMATH OF FAMINE.

When, six months ago, I visited the country where a state of famine recently existed, the conditions I went to investigate were at their worst. The whole country was a waste of bare wind swept soil in some parts covered with snow, in others still inundated by the floods of the destroying summer rains. I broughout this country there was a continual wailing. the moans and cries of people in distress. Sights which made the blood run chill were to be seen on every side. Desolation and all the accompaniments of starvation held the land and people in their grip, while little, if anything, was being done to ameliorate the misery of myriads of human beings whose simple habitations dot; the wide flats and endless mud-colouted plains of Kiangpeh. My main line of route layaby that ancient waterway, the Grand Canal, and all along its sometimes tortuous course the negative evidences of neglect were superabundantly visible. In many places it was with extreme difficulty that the boat I travelled in ratched through the shallows, scraping over the silted up bed of the canal by the aid of the monstrous. labours of her crew. In one place lay a dredger, moored in the stream and virtually aground on the debris thrown over her side by her continuously well-paid crew during the ten years of her disuse. There was not a road worth calling by such a name in the whole country and the thousands of refugees who travelled backwards to the great camps toiled along the narrow desp-rutted tracks in an endless procession of ferectious agony. Ten days ago I covered some of the same

ground and all of the main route. The country

bourgeoned with crops in various stages of

maturity. "The harvest of wheat and barley and pluck of its inhabitants. I was travelling on my nightmare route of the Grand Canal, for many hundreds of li it was in its pristine state. but as I passed the aforetime mooring berth of the rusty dredger I saw that it was empty. ' She had been sent down stream to Chinkiang and is there being regained and will shortly be in commission, rendering the navigation of the canal by the myriads of craft which throng it a matter of less hearthreaking labour than it has been for many and many a year. Nearing the end of my boat journey towards Chinking passed between some thirty miles of newlyrepaired banks and other works, while in places before this continuous construction was reached, the dykes confining the canal bed had been put in an efficient state of repair. At more points and centres of population than I can enumerate, take more work and better work at roads have been constructed, tress planted, waterways opened up, waste lands reclaimed and a huge amount of permanent and necessary improvement effected in the condition of these peoples' existence. This has been done by the united effort of Chinese and foreigners, working together for the relief of suffering humanity. I say nothing about accessory influences, such as that of sublicity; when the work has been done it books not to insist on any one particular detail influencing its execution. Suffice it to say that the Chinese Government, or its provincial administration, has sent huge quantities of seed into that country, which together with that distributed chase price of Ticals 3321 per share. On the by the Relief Committee accounts for the other hand your Directors' anticipation of bounteous first harvest which is now gathered large increase in profits from the installation magnificent second harvest of kaoliang, maize and beans. The viceregal government has tackled the problem of the renovation the Grand Canal and is pushing on with the work. The local committees have not only worked hard to save human life, but have done what they could towards showing the way to improve the conditions of life for the living. So much for the visible practical

results of those six months' work in Kiangpeh But what have been the ethical results of (Secretary). this great effort? Prominent above all others stands this simple fact that the work of relief has been achieved by united effort. No entry of a discordant nature mars the records o relief. The West has given to the East full and freely: the East has shown itself alive to the benefits and receptive of help and has supplemented that help by comprehensive contributions. The West has shown that it is not always influenced by selfish mo tives, the East that it can do things if it is onl shown how. The bogey of suspicion and di intercourse of the helpers and workers. For eigners and Chinese have engaged together in the practice of that supreme virtue-charityand both have learned more about the virtues of their fellow human beings than they aforetime knew. Is there anything to prevent the lesson of these labours and this great succes being applied to other factors in the existence of every inhabitant of the Celestial Empire an of everybody connected therewith?

WALTER KIRTON, in N. C. D. News.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

THE KWANGCHENTZE STATION QUESTION

The negotiations for the settlement of the together with that of the Treaty of Commerce Tokyo dispatch that the agreement relating to the station consists of two sections-one the other regarding the connections of the train service on the Japanese and Russian sections of the line. The Japanese Govern- the land there, and in that case they would be ment, it is reported, has relinquished the in a very much better position for raising declaim over the station in return for the payment of a sum of Y579,400 by Russia. The value of the contribution of the Government to the capital of the South | would probably be in a very much better posi-Manchuria Railway Company is Y 100,000,000 | tion than at present. Then as to the quesin the railway lines and other property belong. ing to the railway as specified on the 'st made on April 1st last. At that time the quation of the Kwangchente station had not been settled. and the value of the station was not included in the contribution of the Government, . The position of the Company justifies such a course, and for several years past relident in Shanghal money receivable by the Government in return for the station is not to go into the pocket of were bound for. The first accused said; commandations as to the method of issue, and expected to leave for his new post in Peking, the South Manchuria, Railway Company; but as the result of the relinquishment of the Latation, the company has to construct a station I at Changchung. Johan Chronicle.

VICEROY CHOW FU IN HONGKONG.

SPENT THE DAY SIGHT-SEEING.

H.E. Chow Fu, the retiring Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, arrived here yesterday niternoon by the Chinese gunboat, Sum Hong, having left Canton upon relinquishment of his administration of the Government of the provinces." H.E. is en route for the North. and is accompanied by Taotai Lin, Taotai Li and Prefect Wu, besides other members of his suite, some seventeen in all. The retiring Viceroy and party are staying at the Connaught Hotel and await the arrival of the C. M. S. I Co,'s steamer Kavangles from Canton to convey the viceregal party to Shanghai. During the Viceroy's brief stay in the city to-day beneither made nor received any official calis. The forencon was spent on a ride on the electric tramcars along the lower part of the

THE BANGKOK DOCK CO., LTD

'At the meeting of the Bangkok Dock Company held on 14th ult. the following circular letter from the Directors to the shareholders was read :-

"With a view to raising in the most economical manner possible the money required for the alterations at the Company's premises, your Directors have had under con sideration several schemes and, after mature deliberation, they have decided that the scheme was in full swing and as the plenteous sheaves outlined below is the most satisfactory one fell before the sickles of the respers there lay from all points of view The amount of the secondary crop of vetch and haricot money required for the alterations has been between the long lines of stubble. Side estimated at Ticals 275,000. It would no by side with the grain patches stood doubt at this stage of the Company's prosthe waving kaoliang and sturdy maize perity be quite easy to, raise this money stalks, lush with the vigour of a boun- by the issues of Debentures at a moderate teous growth. All over the land were rate of interest. However by the terms parties of men and women ar I children with under which the Company hold their land their few beasts of burden and of labour busily from the Bush. Estate it will be necessary garnering the precious grain. Instead of the to raise, a further sum of Ticals 323,345 durwails and moans came the soundhof laughter ing the next 31 years. It is therefore the and of the weird music-in which their souls opinion of your Directors that if the sum delight, accompanied by the barking of dogs, of money now required is raised by the issue the lowing of cattle and the ceaseless chirping of further shares rather than Debentures, the of countless birds. The land of Kiangpeh was | Company will be in a stronger position for the itself again, giving unbounded evidence of its acquisition of the further and larger amount immense agricultural wealth and the industry required later on at a more moderate rate, of interest than would be the case should the present Debenture obligations have already been increased.

"The capital of the Company at present consists of 4,000 shares of the face value o Ticals 1661 each. In order to render these shares more easily handled, your directors propose to call them all in and re-issue in exchange for each old share and a cash payment of Tcs. 331 two new shares of the face value of Ticals 100 each. Your Directors feel sure that the Sh: .eholders will be only too glad of an opportunity to invest further Capital at par in the Company, which is at present paying such a large dividend, especially when by so doing they will be putting the Company into the position of being able to under lower cost. This plan will give the Company Ticals 133,333 of the sum required and the balance your Directors propose to raise by the issue of 1,000 new shares of the face value of Ticals 100/-each, at a purchase price of Tical 140 each, The Share Capital will then stand at 9,000 shares at Ticals 100 each or Ticals 900,000. Your directors anticipate no difficulty in the issue of the new shares at so low a premium, as even if with the aid of the new machinery the Company does not do any better than it has hitherto done, it will still be possible to pay a dividend of on the increased Capital as against 71% now paid on the present purin many places, and for the promise of a of the new machinery cannot by any stretch of imagination be considered a very optimistic view. The new issue of shares will be confined to present Shareholders." -

Mr. Hamilton Price (Chairman of Directors), favour. presided, and there were present :- Dr. I Heyward Hays, Messrs. J. W. Edic, W. E. Adam, W. A. G. Tilleke, A. H. Barlow, Dunlop, W. Brehmer, H. V. Bailey, T. Judge, A. Hinto, J. S. Smyth (General Manager), Aitchison, A. Carson, and W. J. Burns

The Chairman said he was sorry that the I some explanations. shareholders had been obliged to come there for what was a comparatively small matter to a Company like the Bangkok Dack Co.—the raising of two or three lakhs of ticals. But the directors had adopted what they deemed the best plan, and it was necessary for them to call this morning, not having power otherwise under their articles to proceed. course it would have been perfectly easy to I to. take the simple (ourse of issuing debentures, but there were two or three objections to that course at the present time. In the first place in order to issue debentures to | work be carried on as usual at the same time. the best advantage,-neither paying too much 'nor running risk of failing to get the debentures taken up at all-a certain amount of grasp of the money market was required. Speaking under the correction of the experts present, he did not think there was what could be called a done. money market in Bangkok. There was no regular movement of large capital here, and if were going to spend nearly all the money in they went outside Bangkok to Singapore or workshop, improvements. If they wanted people there not half so inclined to go into a | be only too pleated to tell them. The sharething at a moderate rate of interest as people | holders had every right to know what was becompanies. So, seeing that they had these | not undertake to give expert explanations of risks, either of paying far too much or of not | them. getting debentures taken up at all, the directors were rather against issuing debentures. Another drawkack was that most investors generalquestion of the rights of property at the ly wanted to know how many people were going Kwangchentze Station, the northern terminus to get pickings before they bought. The of the Japanese section of the Chinese more debentures they issued, the more difficult Eastern Railway, which had been in progress it was to find a very ready market for their in St Petersburg, have now been decided shares. The public in Bangkok was a fluctuat- the business might not be finished till midupon and Captain Shizuma is coming back ing one, with people constantly coming and night. to Japan with the text of the agreement going; and he thought they ought to be very careful indeed not to do anything which by any be told what was to be spent on machine. between Japan and Russin. We learn from a possible means would be likely to injure the saleability of their shares. It was for these reasons that the directors rather objected to relating to the disposal of the property and debentures. There was still the further reason

that the Company in a few years' time would have to raise more money for the purchase of beniures than now. For one thing they would have a large and valuable asset to add to their balance sheet forthwith; and they tion of issuing the new shares, the directors. proposed to make the shares into two kinds. On the one hand they proposed to recall the present shares, and ask the shareholders to carry the matter then. pay in Tes. 331 per share receiving two new. shares in exchange for each old one. That Bangkok Dock Company such a chango that be (the chairmas) had never struck one like it in his life and would never be likely to again. 1,000 new chares as stated in the circular

quoted above, and the Chairman observed that, when people were ready to pay 100 per cent. It was not a very complicated arrangement that the directors were proposing, but they

would be pleased to answer any questions. Mr. Judge proposed that the discussion of the increase of capital be adjourned to a postponed meeting to be held that day mouth, and that meanwhile the directors ask two well known mechanical engineers to join the Board who should have an opportunity of looking into: the items of the proposed expenditurely it seemed to him that the directors were proposing to raise a very large sum, approaching half the capital of the Company. Without saying. anything against the business abilities of the present directors be did not think there was one of them who knew anything about mechanical engineering. He might be wrong, but that was his impression. The proposal seemed rather like saying to the shareholders "open: your mouth and shut your eyes, and see what we will give you." (Laughter). The two suggested mechanical engineers on the Board might very probably make Tcs. 200,000 go as far as the Tes. 275,000, and he would not be surprised if they could do more than that.

Dr. Hays, as a point of order, asked whether the speaker could proceed before his proposition was seconded

The Chairman ruled Mr. Judge in order.

Mr. Judge argued that two mechanical engineers if they went into the items of expenditure would be able to make recommendations in which the shareholders could place confidence. He did not wish to say anything against the directors, but they were not mechanical engineers. Suitable men could be found, and he suggested some. If they were not already shareholders they might be qualified. On another question, he thought it should be made quite clear that both classes of new shares be offered to the shareholders in proportion to their holdings. --

The Chairman ruled that this point should

be dealt with separately. Mr. Judge said he was not against an increase of capital if he could be quite sure that the money would be properly expended. If the directors would not assent to his proposal, however, he intended to vote against the proposition before them.

Mr. Bailey seconded Mr. Judge's proposal and said that the addition of mechanical engineers the Board was supported by Mr.

Charles Bush. Mr. Minto asked whether any outside advice had been taken on the proposed new work. The Bangkok Dock engineers might be very smart men, but the matter should not be left to them entirely.

The Chairman in replying, observed that Mr. Judge's proposal seemed to be in effect a motion of censure on the directors elected by ... the shareholders themselves as business men to conduct the business affairs of the Company. Technical affairs were managed, under the control of the Board, by the very able and experienced men engaged in their service. If they added engineers to the Board, he feared they would run a very strong chance of having arguments, troubles, and difficulties between the engineering staff, who had done extremely well, and the Board; and he (the Chairman) must say he was very strongly of opinion that, within all reasonable limits, the engineering staff should be left to do their own work in their own way. If they wanted extra technical advice the Company could'very well afford to pay for it. He strong. ly recommended, from his experience of the Company, that the engineering side of the business should be left to the staff who were paid fair salaries for that purpose.

Mr. Bailey asked, in that case, why have a Board-at-all-7—

Mr. Judge did not see why directors should. juarrel with the engineers any more than with

he office staff. The Chairman replied that of course, they could not possibly have a Company without a Board to run it, unless they had shareholders' meetings every week. As to. quarrelling, with the clerical waff, they need:

hardly discuss that question. Mr. Judge asked why had the chairman suggested it.

Mr. Judge's proposition was then put, and negatived by a majority, three voting in its

Mr. Minto recalled two previous votes last year and the year before of Tcs: 60,000 and Tes, 30,000 for improvements. Was that money to be included with the present proposal or spent independently? .The Chairman was understood to say that it

would go into the new affair, and he added Mr. Minto thought the old arrangement of voting so much year by year was better than

taking a large sum at once. How long would the present scheme take to complete? The Chairman could not quite say. Probably it would be perfectly safe to say a year. He agreed that the plan of voting a certain amount every year was excellent if it could be adhered

Mr. Bailey said at the last meeting he complained that they did not get on fast enough, but now they were getting on too fast. Would with the improvements?

The Chairman remarked that they would have to do the best they could. Mr. Minto urged that the shareholders should have more information as to what was to be

The Chairman could say at once that they London or places of that kind they would find I technical details the Manager would no doubt. who know more about the local conditions of ling done. The plans were there but he would,

> Mr. Bailey suggested that here the want of an expert on the Board came in. The Chairmansaid the Board had its experts. They could be called in there and then if necessary. Mr. Minto suggested the probability of differ-

ences of opinion, and Mr. Judge remarked that

Mr. Bailey thought the shareholders might. sheds and what upon other works for instance. The Chairman quite acknowledged that the directors ought to take all possible means to satisfy the abarcholders as to the proposal.

Mr. Bailey mmarked that they were getting 15 per cent, but had no hope of getting any, more under the new scheme, He feared under the new scheme they would not get that: After a little further discussion; the Chairman suggested that, if the meeting thought it could not go any further at present, some one

might make a proposition. Mr. Judge pointed out that his former proposal was in no way intended as a censure on the directors, and he appealed to them to re-| consider it. He felt certain they could not?

Mr. Minto proposed that the meeting be adlourned for a fortnight and that shareholders offered the shareholders in a concern like the la the meantime be allowed the opportunity to examine the scheme in detail?

Mr. Bailey seconded. On being put to the vote seven voted for Mr. In the second place they proposed to issue |: Minto's proposal, and none against, and it was l'accordingly carried,-Siese Free Press

THE DESERTING DOCTOR. PAYS SLOOD DAMAGES.

In the Summary Court last Thursday, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puishe Judge, presiding, the final hearing in the case of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company against Lancelot Wyndham, M.D., for, the recovery of Sr.000 damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of a breach by the defendant of a contract to serve the company for two years, o which he only served two months, was reached.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff company Mr. O. D. Thomson representing the defendant. Mr. Dixon said the evidence of the defendant was taken de bene esse on Saturday last, and he understood that his friend admitted \$1,000

damages. 🔻 Mr. Thomson: Oh, no; We admit damages to the extent of \$1,000 if any breach of the con tract was committed-a very different thing. wish to call Mr. Sutherland to speak as to whether any report was at any time made to the company against the defendant's sobriety. His Honour: First I've heard of that point

asht has not been raised so far. Mr. Thomson: No, my Lord, but an impression has got abroad in the Colony that the defendant was given to—well, to exceeding himself, and I want to kill that impression.

Mr. Sutherland was called and stated that 'damages had been sustained by reason of the defendant's breach of the agreement as consequence of the defendant's refusing to go on the Hop Sang to Saigon and Singapore they lost a large number of passengers, as they were bound to have a doctor on board if they carried Chinese passengers, and they could not get a doctor, and thus the difference between the two voyages was \$3,000 odd. They had been compelled to get out another doctor and he was expected on Sunday next." usually paid them first class passages, which

come to about £60. Cross-examined by Mr. Thomson: No report was ever made against the sobriety of the delendant.

Mr. Thomson then' submitted that the defendant was perfectly justified in terminating the agreement. The terms of that agreement were that the doctor should serve two years, but it also contained the proviso that should the doctor at any time, by insobriety, 'M' health, wilful disobedience, etc., be incapacitated from carrying out his dut es the agreement should terminate. Now that agreement was terminated by the doctor doing certain things as he was entitled to do. "His Honour: Yes, get drunk and disobey the orders of his employers.

Mr. Thomson: There has never been any suggestion of drunkenness against him, my

His Honour: Oh, quite so; but now, tell me; what good was the taking of his de bene evidence i

Mr. Thomson: It showed that the defendnot was morally justified ---.

His Honour: Morally! Immorally I should Mr. Thomson: They held out inducements to the defendant to come out ; they promised to

nut him on the Calcutta run, but had not done so, and they told him there were always extra fees for enablaming Chinese corpses. His Honour: Quite so, that's extra and special work, but do you suppose that the

company is going to kill the Chinese passengers for the doctor to embalm? Mr Thomson: Then again, nothing was

said about his living on shore while the ship was Inid up, and living on shore is more expensive than living on heard where all is found. But the Company disputed his account. His Honour: He cannot claim for drinks:

Mr. Thomson: No, my Lord, but he was put to a lot of extra expenses for carting his baggage about, and one box went astray, and though he wrote to Mr. Gresson about it he never received any reply. His Honour: Well, that's as may be, bu

I don't see what the missing trunk has to do with his plea of justification. He could not expect to make a profit out of his own misdeeds Mr. Thomson: But he is not profiting by His Honour: He is drawing higher pay.

Mr. Thomson: But he has no agreement with the company, and is liable to be dismissed at a moment's notice, at Penang Singapore, Saigon or elsewhere and have to find his own way home. He is therefore not profiting, as he loses his passage money.

His Honour: So he ought; let him stay here. After a lot of trouble and delay we go hold of him for his de bene esse examination, but I cannot see what good it did. Mr. Thomson: Besides, he was not paid a

well as doctors in other companies. His Honour: Oh come, come, Mr. Thomson; we have here his own admission that he was quite satisfied with the agreement, and the terms were better than he could expect at

Mr. Thomson: Yes, he was satisfied will the agreement when at-home, but when he came out here he found the conditions prevailing altogether different to what he had been led to expect. The agreement with drawn by the plaintiffs, and the defendant was practically forced to sign it. They cannot draw up an agreement and then, afterwards say what they meant to express was something different—they must be bound by it.

His Honour: It's a very one-sided agree

Mr. Thomson: Yes, that may be, but they drew it up, and they entered into it with their eyes open, and were bound by its terms and conditions. "I submit that the defendant has not committed any breach of agreement and would ask that the case be dismissed with

Mr. Dixon said that the construction his friend sought to put upon the agreement was not a good one. The intention was that the defendant should serve two years, but his friend wanted to say that the defendant had only to get drunk to terminate the agreement.

Mr. Thomson: Oh, no; I protest against that. Nothing was ever alleged or suggested about drunkenness. His Honour: No, no, drunkenness does not

enter into the matter at all. Mr. Dixon submitted that after all the evidence he must ask his Honour to find that breach of the agreement had been committed. and damages sustained by reason of such

breach by the plaintiff company. As regards the lost trunk no report of its loss had been received in the office, and he asked for judgment for plaintiffs.

His Honour said in this case the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company sued a doctor for breach of an agreement to serve them for two years, but to suit his own ends he breaks that agreement; and causes the company to suffer actual loss and damage." He was satisfied that there was no justification, and there would be judgment for the plaintiffs for \$1,000 damages and costs.

On the afternoon of the 29th ulto.. on the Police recreation ground, a bowling match between the Civil Service and the Police was rolled off. The Police team comprised Sergeants Pitt. Grant, Sim and Inspector Cameron (skip), After an turp match will, probably be played on the late. Censor Chap if the charges prove in- Latrain of unction, may not oud as disastrously i

HOUSE PURCHASE IN HUNGHUM.

A CURIOUS CLAIM.

A curiously-mixed-up case was heard before his Hongur Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, in the Summary Jurisdiction Court on the 4th inst., when Lin Wong, stonecutter, of No 51. Matauchung, Hunghom, and Ip Fuk, of No. 10 Matauchung, fought for payment of \$50 cac to the other. Mr. H. K. Holmes-appeared for Lin Wong, the plaintiff in the first, and defendant in the second action, Ip Fuk being present in person and unrepresented.

Mr. Holmes said that in the first action the claim "was for \$50 alleged to be balance of price due from In Fuk to Lin Wong for the purchase of a house situated on Inland Lot No '36, and in the second action Ip Fuk claimed \$50 alleged to have been paid by him on behalf of Lin Wong. There was a piece of ground at Matauchung belonging to Lin Wong and this was sold by him to Ip Fuk for \$200, subject to two small mortgages for \$50 and \$20 respectively, the mortgagee being one Lo Fuk. On those advances being mide by Lo Fuk; Lin Wong permitted him to live in the house, rent free, while at the same time he paid the interest on the Ioan. In Fuk paid the purchase money by instalments of \$100, \$50, \$25 and \$25. It was arranged that In Fuk should hand over \$50 of the purchase money to Lin Lek Li, the son of Lin Wong. who was to pay it to Lo Fuk in discharge of the debt. This arrangement was carried out and Lin Wong was now suing for payment

Lin Wong was called and stated that the \$50 paid to Lo Fuk was part of the \$10 instalment. He was only actually paid \$150 by

of that amount.

Liu Sek Li, the son of the above, stated that the \$50 was handed to him on the 2nd November last, and in the presence of lo Fuk, who handed it over, he paid it to Lo Fuk. There were not title deeds, but memoranda of the mortgages were given to Lo Flik, and when the \$50 was paid Ip Fuk took possession of

His Honour re-called Lin Wong and asked him when In Wong paid him the \$100 instal ment, and was to'd the 23rd December.

received from In Fuk? Lin Wong: Yes, but that was part of the purchase money.

nearly two months previously, out of money

His Honour: Of course, it was, Ip Fuk hy mutual arrangement handed your son \$50 to pay to Lo Fuk, to release the property, and then In paid you \$100, \$25 and \$25, so that he does not owe you anything. But what I don't understand is why, as Ip admits he purchased the property for \$200, and by agreement paid Scoto Lin for Lo Fuk, why he now sues for that sum as money advanced on behalf of Lin Wong:

'Mr. Holmes: I thought it best to do that a a set off, my Lord, because the \$50 in dispute is the same \$50 in both actions.

 His Honour: Well, what sort of judgment do you want? Of course, you will not want costs—except out-of-pocket costs in the second action.

Mr. Holmes: Ob, no; I am not going to ! ask for costs in that action. I would ask for the return of the two menorands of mortgage returned by Lo Fuk, as there were no title deeds to the property which was so small that no Crown lease was issued, and these memo-

randa form the only existing title deeds. * His Honour: Oh, yes; they can be returned to Ip Fuk. There will be judgment for the defendant in the first suit with costs, and for the plaintiff in the second suit with out-ofpocket costs only.

PERING APPOINTMENTS.

A Peking despatch of 20th June says:—

II.E. Chao Eth-sen, Viceroy designate zechuan, arrived at Tieitsin from Mukden this afternoon by train and will come up here for Imperial audience to-morrow. - fter this H.E. Chan will proceed to Chéngtu to take up his new duties, starting via the Peking-Hankow trunk line; thus the Viceroy may be expected at his destination in July next. Prince Su took over his new duties as President of the Minchengou (Ministry of the Interior) from Na Tung yesterday. As this Prince is considered the most enlightened and progressive of the Manchu nobles, as is Vicerov Tuan Fang among the high Manchu officials in China at the present time, it is believed that he will do something for his country and people so far as internal administration is con-

The Manchu Lt. General, Ying Chang (formerly Chinese Minister to Berlin) Provincial Commander in Chief of Kiangpel, North Kiangsu, has been instructed by the Throne to come up here to take his appointment as Junior Vice-President of the Luchenpu (Ministry of War) and Lt.-General Wang Shih-iseng. who has been acting for General Ying since last year, has been appointed his successor at Chinkiangpu, while Lt. General Wang Ying. | fore. chieh has been appointed Acting Junior Vice-President of this Ministry until the arrival of General Ying from the south. As General Ying was educated in the Government military college at Vienna in his youth and speaks German fluently, there is nothing surprising in the fact that he is a strong believer in modern German arms. It is surmised that he will try to introduce the German system of the Japanese methods. While in Klangpeh. General Ying drilled all his troops after German methods and proved very successful. But it is reported in Chinese official circles here that Viceroy Tunn Fang has telegraphed to the Government requesting the termporary retention of General Ying until the existing terrible famine in Kiangpeh is terminated. As General Tich Liang is completely ignorant of modern military affairs, he is naturally wishing General Ying to come up North to attend to his duties without further delay. The Senior Vice-Pre- | included. The sphere of influence of France sident; Shou Hsun, also is not acquainted with modern military methods. Prince Ching is nominally the Controller General of the War. Ministry. Thus the Luchunpu is to be con-Vicercy Tuan.

down fall, as is known, is that he was the real agitator of the recent Chinese official scandal in the Capital, in which Princes Ching and Tsai Chea were implicated as receivers of bribes from the ex-Governor, Tuan Chih-kuci of Bei-"lungkiang, North Manchuria, and that his in-Roader, Hun Yu-ting. The other serious chargehas been in private communication with a affairs. The High Commissioners, Grand to be concluded to preserve the peace of the Secretary of State, Bon Chia-lai and the Manby 25 points to the Civil Service 12.4 The re- similar punishment to that meted out to the which starts out with language of a similar

CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS. MRS. AMY GILLAN BEFORE THE

MAGISTRATE.

After many adjournments the trial of Mrs. Amy Gillan who was arrested some weeks ago at her residence, No. 3, Duddell Street, by Detectivo Sergeant O'Sullivan, on a charge of carrying a revolver and several rounds of ammunition without a permit and disorderly behaviour, was started at the Police Court,

last Wednesday. Impector Hanson, who, conducted the case for the police, asked his Worship to take the revolver case first.

His Worship—She admits the charge.

Defendant.-The revolver is not mine: it be longs to my husband. His Worship-Can you prove it is hers? Inspector Hanson-It, was found in her

Chan Kwai, a "boy," who was formerly in defendant's employ when she resided at the Carlton House, said that on the morning of 18th lanuary last he went to ber room in response to a call. When he entered the room accused sprang out of bed, grabbed a revolver, pointed it at the witness, and said "I give you kill !"

His Worship-No one says 'I give you' kill, .Witness-She said 'I killum you."

Defendant-Why did I do that? His Worship—He says that you pointed a revolver at him because he was late.

A lady, residing at the Carlton House, said she received a letter on the 16th May, which she believed to be in the handwriting of the defendant. There was no signature attached The letter, a most vicious one, was handed

to the accused, who denied authorship. Another lady, also residing at the Carlton House, said she, too received an anonymous letter on 8th June. She could not recognise the handwriting.

His Worship examined the two letters and came to the conclusion that both, judging from the envelopes and the, letter "MA" were written by the same person.

Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan said that on the 8 h ultimo, al about 2 p.m., in consequences of a telephone message received at the Central Police Station, he visited the Carlton House His Honour: And your son paid to Fuk \$50 and h lady handed him a letter. A warrant he obtained later and went to No. 3. Duddell Street, top floor, where he found accused." Witness told the woman that he came to search for arms. Defendant denied that she had any arms. Witness told her he knew she had whereupon defendant went to a wardrobe and took out a revolver which was loaded in five chambers. After further wrangling she produced the ammunition. In his search witness found a slip of paper which, in quality, was the same as those letters received by the two previous witnesses. Her arrest followed.

Inspector Hanson said that he had more witnesses, who had received similar letters, to call. One of these, he, said, was a well-known restaurant keeper. He received a letter, alleged to have been written by the accused, warning him not to allow a certain lady in his premises. His Worship refused to Bear further wit

The defendant was then called to the stand She denied the story about threatening her "boy," denied writing the letters.

"His Worship ordered the revolver and ammunition to be confiscated, and on the second charge bound the accused over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for one

> THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMMENT.

The publication of the text of the Franco Japanese Agreement has naturally created stir in the Chinese world, but the effect profluced, if the pronouncements of the Chinese press are any indication of it, is quite the reverse of that on Foreigners as expressed by the tone of the British press. Our newspaper can see nothing in the Agreement to congratulate China with and can not say with any show of unction that the integrity of our country is more strongly assured by the consummation of the entente or that the peace of the Far East is rendeted more secure.

Nearly all the papers realize the importance of the Agreement in its effect on China, though that such an Agreement could be effected at lall came somewhat as a surprise to them. The traditional and innate contempt of the white race for the yellow race would seem to be an unsurmountable obstacle to bring about any understanding, and yet the world is treated to the spectacle of firstly an Anglo-lapanese All ance and now Franco-Japanese Agreement, an agreement which further receives the moral support of Great Britain and Russia. By the conclusion of the Agreement two nations, or indirectly affected by it, namely, Germany isolated condition, while the interests of the

What strikes the Chinese bress as somewhat. respect the independence and integrity of effice and blind Government, but has not a people. By the terms of the Agreement, the Empire is greatly strengthened. Whatever has been leased from the Chinese Government is now invested with almost the rights of occupation, and whatever has not been leased but borders on leased territory is in danger of being.

inclosed within the same. to be enclosed within her grasp.

to our Empire.—Nanfanchao.

SWATOW HARBOUR PAIALITY [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Swatow, and July. A sad accident occurred here on the evening of the 27th ult., as telegraphed to you, resulting in the death of Doctor Worley of the American

Mission and 7 Chinese. The cause of the accident was the overturning of a Chinese ferry boat while running loving nation who, whatever may seem, wil across the harbour to Kaichow. It appears | never become soldiers in real carnest. that the boat was overloaded with the result I glance into the military history of China wil that on an extra puff of wind coming along, show that deep down in the Chinese mind she filled and sank. The Haicking was leaving | there is the fighting spirit, and that the causes at the time, but on observing the accident she of anti-militarism, which are not far to sack, eased up and promptly lowered one of her being removed there is a capacity for fighting boats and picked up 3 Chinese, sampans also | In a Chinese Army which it is well to respect doing good service in that direction; but Dr. | and for which it is well to prepare. Worley and 7 Chinese were drowned, the doctor's body and 5 Chinese have been picked up to date.

The overcrowding of Chinese ferry boats crossing the harbour has been carried on for years and hardly a year passes but there is an accident, but the practice goes merrily on and although the boatmen use the customs jetty, no one cares the slightest that they do. The business is absolutely a monopoly of a few Chinese in Kaichow and they absolutely refuse to run their boats unless they are load ed right down to the water's edge. Why the customs don't take the business in hand and make the boatman pay's licence fee heaven alone knows. WHOLESALE DECAPITATION.

Things in Un-Ping are quiet, as far a rebellions are concerned; but the officials are perfectly busy lopping off heads; and I believe they are nearly all Chinese converts. So think there is some foundation after all for the rumour that a convert was leading the rebels.

A HONGKUNG DESERTER. ARRESTED AT SHANGHAL

Charles David Dehaney, alias Thomas watcher, I. M. Customs, was charged, on the information of Mr. B. Twyman, H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul, with being a deserter from the 27th | ceeding, nevertheless trusted his men to thi Company of the R. A. M. C. at Hongkong. Prisoner, in reply to his Worship as to whether he was a deserter, said he got two months,

working furlough from that corps. ". His Worship-What does that mean? leave the service in Hongkong. I have now got

work in the L. M. Customs. His Worship -- Have you not communicated | since, in spite of the subsequent growth of the with the officer commanding your corps?

will keep me on. When did you arrive at Shanghai?-The 7th or 8th of this month by the Roon.

are absent on leave?-No, not here, they are in my box of clothes at Hongkong. :-- a Is it written leave?—Yes, it is written, and signed by Capt. Collingwood of the R.M.C.

Your leave did not extend from Hongkong? -No. I should have informed the authorities. Why didn't you?-Well it would not have been much use. If I to'd them I was leaving. the Colony I should not have got permission. the best thing was to get work and communicate with them afterwards.

don't you?—Yes, send me back I suppose. Yes, and I shall have to remand you custody in the meantime. Have you received any p omise of discharge?-If on the 31st July Throughout the Han dynasty China maintain-

His Worship—All I can do is this. If you can find security here that you are forthcoming when wanted and the Customs are prepared to keep you on I can ask the Consul-General to wire to Hongkong the facts saying you are here and have got work, but you must find Accused said that Mr. Pollock, of the Shaftes-

bury House, would go security for him. His Worship remanded accused in custody for not more that eight days, pending information from Hongkong. The question of bail would be considered on production of proper

THE MIDDLE MAN.

following opinions in its ed torial column :--the foreign man of business in China, is his of the tenth century there was not a gentleman utter and unavoidable dependence on native intermediaries for the carrying on of his good man would be a soldier; no good iron transactions with the people of the country. This helplessness is not, of course, by any means confined to the business man. whatever our vocations may be, have to look to | fucianism. Confucius, seeing the horrors of our native hangers-on for assistance in carrying | war as waged in his own time by ruling princes we exclude the contracting parties, are directly on our daily life. And we do so, while fully against each other, preached again and again conscious that we linve to pay, directly or and China. The former is made to feel her | indirectly, for that assistance a good deal more than the stipulated wage. Take, for latter are placed in greater jeopardy than be-, instance, merely the running of a household. well-governed nation." It must be remembered Foreigners have, we believe, made experiment of purchasing their own meat, and respected since the century preceding meaningless is the eternal reiteration on the vegetables, groceries, and the like, with Christ he was by no means a sacred person, nor part of certain lowers of their intention to a view to saving the extra expenditure supposed to be involved by utilising a middleman of the Sun Dynasty in the latter half of the China. As one of the papers declared, such | in the shape of the boy or the cook. But it is, a statement can only tickle the ears of our after all, extremely, doubtful whether the less influenced even the most ambitious emhypothetical saving can really be effected; and | perors to discontinue their military; careers. sufficient ring of sincerity in it to deceive the it is, at the same time, almost certain that the adverse criticism of his doctrines was expressed vexation and worry of direct dealings with as late as the eighth century. The national training into the Chinese Luchus instead of influence of France and Japan in the Chinese | Chinese petty tradesmen, are cheaply ransomed | anti-military sentiment advanced hand in hand at the cost of the cook's brokerage or the boys | with Confucianism until towards the end of the "squeeze." As a matter of common know- eleventh century, when a band of faithful Conledge, a native will not sell to a foreigner an fucianists got an upper hand in the governarticle whatever at as low a rate as he will to a ment and Confucianism became the national compatiiot. It is quite useless to complain standard of morality. about the injustice of such favouritism: dif-After the Chino-approse War the Japanese | ferential tariffs of the kind exist all over the to write "Ichabod" over the gates of the sphere of influence was confined to the pro- Far East and, for that matter, all over Asia, military yamens, and to accentuate the devince of Fukien, and now we are informed that | Even foreigners are not all treated alike, parture the first Ming (1368) established the on account of Japan's interests in the Liaotung | The taipan is bled more freely than his clerk. Peninsula both Chibli and Shantung have been I the consulthan his assistant: The motto noblesse oblige is current in Cathay, Probably fined the attention of candidates to the Five is also greatly extended by the terms of this all classes of lav Europeans pay more for the Classics and the Four Books. It is to be noted Agreement. At first it was only her vague | necessaries of life than any missionary. And | that for a long time Confucianism was the cult ambition that the provinces of Yunnan, Kwang- | all of us, from chiefs of princely houses down. | of the upper classes, but the adventurous spirit tung and Kwangsi should be her share in the | wards, find sooner or later, for our own comfort | still existed in the lower orders, trolled by four Manchu officials unless General | despoiling of China, but in the past few years | and advantage, whether in household matters | A second factor in the growth of the anti-Ying be retained for further services in | we have seen the gradual growth of her or in more important affairs, we are absolutely | military spirit was the long peace which follow-Northern Kiangau Province as desired by ambition, till now the provinces are to compelled to rely on native go-betweens for ed the early Tang period. The conquests of two old shares) at a cost of \$100 (local currency) become in reality the reward of her the transaction of business. No familiarity that period had left few enemies powerful per there, and of this \$100 per share, \$60 The reduced official, Chu Hung chi, will many years of scheming. It is to be noted with the language, no intimate acquaintance enough to cause fear, long prosperity had inleave here for his native place in Chekiang in that the tactics of France, and Japan with the manners and customs of the people, duced idleness and alothful content. When the course of a few days. The cause for Chil's in their undermining of China's integrity and makes the slightest difference. The China's integrity and makes the slightest difference. independence has been almost identical. The are accustomed to the use of middlemen; enough to renew their attacks the nation woke former first detached Annam from China's it is part of their social system; and with a start, to find itself caught in a trap, resolutions being carried at this meeting to suzerainty, then seized the region herself, and middlemen they will have. Luckily we have Thrice this happened. While the upper classes gradually encroached on the borders of Yun. here to do with a people whose honesty were talking of peace and righteousness men of han and the two Kwangs till now she is stretch- in business transactions may be called pro- humbler origin frequently displayed the desire ing her arms even into the interior of those verbial. Britons tested it thoroughly during and capacity for active service, but they were trigue has now been exposed by the Hadlin provinces; while Japan, Korea was her first the opium wars seventy years ago and on invariably suppressed by the government. object from which she directed her attention to | many an occasion since, "squeezing" there is: There was indeed little; if any, stimulus to agbrought against Chu by Mr. Hun is that he Manchuria, and now Chibli and Shantung are it is another social peculiarity of the Chinese. | gressive war. The meighbours to north and It is so much a necessity that it may be said west were very poor, having neither wine, certain native newspaper in Peking about State. The Anglo-Japanese Agreement was claimed to be taken as a matter of, course and is in a women nor booty to invite invasion." manner legitimatized. No money, it is well A third powerful factor in the creation and Far East, but the devastated condition of Man- understood, can pass through the hands of fostering of the pacific spirit was the spread of shareholders may wish to make in connection chu General, Tich Liang; are making strict | churia hears eloquent witness to the validity | compradore or shroff, of boy, cook, or coolie, Buddhism; This influence was, if possible; with the proposed increase of capital, inquires about this important point by imperal or otherwise of the claim. Let us hope and without a percentage sticking on the way. more powerful than that of Confecianism, for there being no remarks the Chairman put interesting game the Police ran out victorious instruction. Mr. Hun will probably receive a pray that the Franco-Japanese Agreement, But the percentage if practically uniform and it spread to the lower orders. The bulk of the has come to be classed facitly as a recognised peasantry became Buddhist. The women every-

be said to be other than reasonable.

CHINA'S MILITARY HISZORY.

The rise of a Chinese Army on modern lines, its earlipment with arms of the newest type, and its phenomenally rapid growth are facts which daily thrust themselves on the notice of the foreigner, but are not rated at their true worth because of the generally accepted maxim that the Chinese are not fighters but a peace-

In the time of feudalism, 770-221 B.C., the foudal lords and princes kept their own retainers, and were frequently fighting amongst themselves. Philosophy, literature, and the arts flourished, but every man had, during some parts of the year, to practise the art of fighting and a long sword was the mark of a gentleman. Even Confucius ever wore his sword on his travels, though it is doubtful if he ever made any use of it. Internecine war became so constant, so absorbing, and so highly skilled that the feudal chiefs were compelled to seek experts to lead their armies to victory. The spirit of the times is shown in the following incident, taken from native historical sources :-

"One of the chiefs, wishing to attack his neighbour, offered the leadership of his forces to any adventurer who could prove his fitness for the task. One man appeared asserting that he could even lead the ladies-in-waiting. The chief bade him try. He asked two of the ladies, well-known favourites, to be his lieutenants. On hearing the words quick march, the ladies burst out laughing, and failed to obey, orders. Their laughter however was turned to tears when the aspirant for leadership sternly order his men to arrest the lieutenants fo setting a bad example, and in spite of th protest of the chief they were punished on th spot. The chief, though shocked by this pro commander and under him his forces defeated those of his neighbour."

In 221 B.C. Feudalism was abolished, and the Emperor Shih Huang sent his general Mou Tien to the northern frontier with an army, Prisoner-I applied for and obtained furlough | estimated at three hundred thousand men from 1st June to the 31st July to get work and | This was the first time in Chinese history that there existed a standing army, and some sem blance of a national army has been kept eve anti-military spirit. The soldiers were enlisted Prisoner—No. I don't know whether they from the common people, In 214 B.C. the Great Wall was built and the Hsiung-nu being driven out of the country the Emperor ! hih Huang for a moment reigned supreme. Civ. Have you got any papers certifying that you war however soon followed and the first postseudal dynasty came to an end in 207 B.C.

There are two glorious periods which a Chi nese can-never forget. The first is the beginning of the Han dynasty 206 B.C.—220 A.D.; And does that give you two months' leave? and the other is the T'ang period 618-922 A.D. The Great Emperor Wu Ti of the House of Han began his military career in the year 128 B.C., and before that he had already gained a decisive victory over the Hsiung-nu. probably the Turks of later annals. In order to turn their flank he conquered the northern I knew I could get work if I came up here and part of Korea and formed alliances with the peoples living in what are now known as Il and the New Dominion. Soon after fol-You know what I am going to do with you, | lowed the annexation of Kokand, the Pamirs, and Khotan. The same conqueror also subdued the whole of the modern Chinese Empire lying south of the River Yangtse. I naid the authorities £10 I should receive my ed her widespread supremacy with much vigour, as the "History of Han" abundantly

> han the Han, but under that dynasty China re-conquered Korea, drove out the Tartars in the north, and united under the direct rules of the central government the States which then existed in the south. Her influence was recognised by Persia, India, Indo-China, and

Japan, especially by Persia. This very brief resume is enough to show that there is in the Chinese military spirit and military prowess which only need cultivation instead of repression to make of China a mighty military nation. The close of China's military career came in 922. Civil war and foreign invasion followed; famine, fire, and The Foochow Echo gives expression to the sword brought misery upondisaster, and China learned, for a time at least, to hate war, to love One of the weakest points in the position of peace, and to despise a soldier. By the close left in China's semblance of an army. "No would be a nail."

The reasons for this attitude are not far to | seek. In the first place it was due to Conthat "A wise king should always win his enemy: lover by his goodness rather than by his force and that "Peace should be the sole aim of a the | that though Confucius has been always admired were his books sacred books until the beginning. tenth century. Although his writings more or

Ever since that period it has been possible highly artificial system of literature which has since dominated state examinations, and con-

brokerage, and the amount can scarcely even where were its devotees, and their influence has been almost omnipotent.

Buddhism is dead set against bloodshed, o whatever animal; this of course meant the extinction of war.

It remains to note that it is with the casting off of the shackles of Confucianism and Buddbism that the military spirit is reviving. It is matter of frequent comment in well informed circles that Confucianism and Buddhism are giving place, in the minds of many scholats and high officials, and in the minds of vast numbers of the merchant class which was formerly entirely. Buddhist, to a practical materialism-frequently the outcome, of illdirected free thought, but far more often the simple result of the rusting away of the shackles of the past. An incipient

and short-sighted materialism, whether merely practical or the outcome of theoretical considerations, is almost sure to foster the military spirit, and herein lies the rock of China's stumbling. As we pointed out last week, the moment military glory and military prowess become ends in themselves the fate of China. like that of the first Napoleon, is scaled, but if military glory and prowess are the outcome: and not the end of national reform there could be no surer proof of China's thorough regeneration and of her right to stand side by side with the World Powers. - Shanghai Mercury.

THE YANGISB INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at Shanghai on 28th ult. There were present:—Mesers, J. M. Young (chairman), H. J. Buch, J. Prentice, E. B. Skottowe, C. W. Wrightson (directors), J. H. Tessdale (legal adviser), W.S. Jackson (secretary). B. A. Clarke, Chok Lai-fong, F. A. Cumming, l' R. Macgregor, T. A. Clark, G. H. Purcell. A. Ballard, D. M. Gubbay, Jeang Pin-son, G. M. Wheelock, T. Bassett, E. D. Sanders, G. D. Coutts, A. McLeod, H. S. Robertson, C. E. Anton, A. S. Bremner, and A. S. P. White-Cooper (shareholders), representing 92 shareholders, and 4,322 shares.

The Chairman said that the appointed hour having arrived, and a quorum being present, namely, 92 shareholders, representing 4,322 shares in person or by proxy, he would nak the Secretary to read the notice convening the

The notice having been read the Chairman asked the Secretary to read the resolutions, which were as follows:-

r.—(a) That under the powers conferred by the Memorandum and Articles of Association the capital of the Association be increased by the issue of 4,000 new shares of Dollars 100 each, in addition to the 8,000 shares already existing.

(b) Such new shares shall, in proportion to the amount then paid up thereon, rank for dividend as and from the 1st day of January 1901 and be in all respects pari passu with the existing ordinary shares in the Association,

(c) Such new shares shall be offered to the shareholders on the Register on the 30th day of November 1907 at a premium of \$40.00 per share upon the footing that the sum of \$60.00 shall be deemed paid on each share taken up, plus the premium (making together the sum of \$100.00 per share) in the proportion of one new share for every two existing shares held by shareholders and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of new shares to which the shareholder will be entitled and stating that such offer will be deemed to be declined unless an acceptance thereof in writing is delivered to the Bankers of the Association, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai, or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Shanghai. or the Secretary of the Association at the The Tang dynasty was much less warlike Company's Head Office, No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on or before November 30, 1907, together with the said sum of \$100,00 per share for each new share so accepted.

(d) Upon the acceptance and payment within the time mentioned the shares so accepted and paid for shall be allotted accordingly.

(e) On and after the 1st day of December 1907 any shares not then accepted (and paid for) shall be disposed of by the directors, either to shareholders or to others, in such manner as they may deem advisable at a price not being less than the nominal value thereof, and any premium obtained thereon shall be dealt with by the Board in their discretion.

(/) No fractional shares shall be issued. The Chairman then said:-You have heard the resolutions just read and which I ber to propose and which are seconded by Mr. Such. Before putting same to the meeting I crave leave to say a few words. At the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Association held on April 26 last, I explained that it was the intention of your directors to ask you to increase the capital in order to enable them to comply with the requirements of the New States Laws of the Californian Government which require a deposit with the same of G. \$200,000-in U.S. Bonds and or stocks—before permission can be obtained for the Association to continue to do business in that State, or by making the deposit in the State of New York permission can be obtained to do business in any of the States of America. The matter has continued to have the careful consideration of the Board and under the guidance of our legal advisers notice was given to shareholders on the 4th instant of the meeting we are now holding for the purpose as therein set forth, and as read by the secretary, and of the ordinary resolutions bave proposed and which your directors hope you will pass," The new State Laws of the Californian Government will come into force on January 1, 1908, so that it was necessary to make the date of payments for the new shares November 20 to give us time to get the money invested in the United States. and the investments deposited before / January

amount of G. \$200,000, the large increase that has taken place in our business, and which we trust will continue, makes: it most desirable to strengthen the financial position of the Association generally. These resolutions are ordinary resolutions and do not require to be confirmed at a second Extraordinary Meeting. Some shareholders appear to have been in doubt as to the meaning of Clause (O), and it may be as well to explain here that the new shares will be issued to shareholders (one new share for every will be placed to Capital 'Account' and the premium of \$40' per share; will be placed will be necessary, in the event of the issue new share certificates in exchange for existing cortificates, shareholders will be toquested to forward the certificates they now hold to the secretary to be exchanged for new certificates with the increased amount of capital embodied therein, so that the old and new I share certificates may bear the same capital. Before putting the resolutions to the vote. I shall be glad to answer any questions ahere-I holders may wish to ask or to hear any remarks

1. Besides having to provide this specific

the resolutions to the mosting, and they were carried unanimously The Chairman thanked the shareholders for their strandance and the meeting terminated.

HO. GKUNG GYMKHANA CZUB.

The programme of the third meeting which will be held at the Happy Valley this afternoon (weather permitting) is as follows:--Posrone:-His Excellency Vice-Admiral Si Arthur W. Moure, E.C.B., K.C.VO., C.M.C.; His Excellency Mal. Genl. R. G. Broadwood, C.B.; Commodore R. H. B. Stokes, R.N.

Committee:-The Stawards of the Hong kong Jockey Club (ex officio), H E. Mr. F. H May, C.M.G., Major Parker, C. H. Rolls, Etq. H. P. White, Eig. G. K. Hall Brutton, Eig, D. Macdonald, Esq., and Captain Thompson. Judge :- C. H. Ross, Esq.

Handicapperi:-II. P. White, Esq., at Major Parker.

Clerk of the Scales -D. Macdonald, Esq. Starter :- Major Parker. and Starter :-] Paterson, Esq. Time Keeper !- T. S. Forrest, Esq. Hon. Bec. and Treasurer :- R. F. C. Master

1,-4 p.m .- ONE MILE FLAT RACE-Handi cap.—For subscription griffins of this season 1906 o7. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb; Entrance fee Sg. 18t prize: A cup presented by C. H Ross, Req. and prize : \$25, (Entrance fees

to go to winner,) Mr. Darius, Dreadnought, tost 1210 Mr. Dryasdust's Grey Tick, son 71b H.E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland

Heather jost 51b Mr. Medico's Nigel, 11st

Dr. J. W. Nobel's No Savvy, tost salb ... 2.-4.20 P.M.-GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.-Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at rost. 61b. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5lb. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 51b, Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 51b. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and I for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 51b, extra for each win in subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, alb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 151b. Entrance fee, of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup, value 5 00, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining

Mr. Dryasdusts Coxcomb, 11st 2lb Mr. E. Kadootle's Manchurian Chief, tost 6lb Mr. Godfrey Master's Blue Nile, 11st olb

the second highest number of marks.

4.40 pm -LADIES' NOMINATION-EGG AND SPOON RACE .- Each lady will be provided with a spoon; at the word "Go" lady will throw her spoon to the gentleman nominated by her who will be standing dismounted a short distance away. Gentleman after obtaining spoon to mount and galloy to a basket in which a number of eggs will be placed, dismount and obtain an egg, mount with egg and spoon and return to lady carrying egg in spoon, hand egg and spoon to lady who will run carrying egg in spoon to a post about 10 yards away. First lady past post with egg intact properly carried in spoon to win. There will be a line drawn across the course a short distance on the winning side of the basket, any gentlemen touching egg with any part of hand after crossing this line will be disqualified. Another line will be -drawn across the course about 10 yards from the winning post, gentleman must pull up before crossing this line; any gentleman crossing this line before he has handed his egg and spoon to lady will be disqualified After throwing spoons to gentleman ladies will retire to side of the course and wait till gentleman nominated returns with egg and spoon to the line where he must pull up. Lady must not touch egg with any part of hand. Half of the eggs will be hard boiled. Open to members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee St. 1st and 2n' prizes presented by the Club. Post entries.

4,-5 p.m.-HURDLE RACE.-For China ponies. Distance about one mile and a quarter. Catch weights to st. 8 lb. Winner of hurdle race at last Gymkhana 51b, extra. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by His Excellency Mr. F. H. May. 2nd prize: \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner). J'ost

entries. No race unless four starters. Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's Sanguine, 10st 8lb Mr. Rolason's Beaufort 10st 13lb : Mr. Rolason's Minnoch, 1044 8lb

Mr. C.H. Ross Ben Eign, 10181816 5 .- 5.15 p.m.-TENT PEGGING CHALLENGE CUP.-Presented by His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B. For China ponies. To be run for five times and to be won by . the rider scoring most marks at the end of the season. Best of three runs at each meeting. Points for pace and style. Open to members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhans Club. Winner of this event at previous Gymkhanas this season to count marks scored by them at this moeting towards aggregate only Memeatoes presented at this meeting to be taken by riders scoring highest number exclusive of previous winners. Entrance fce,

and at each meeting. Post entries. Mr. W. G. Clarke. Mr. W. B. Dupree. Mr. R. F. C. Muster.

Mr. C. H. Ross 6.-5.45 pm.-WELTER RACE.-About furlongs. For all China ponies. Catch weights over 13 stone. Riders and ponies in the regular racing events at this meeting to be barred. Open to members of the Jockey Club and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club, Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: a cup presented by John Paterson, Esq. 2nd

53. A memento presented to the istiand

prize: 32t. Post entries. Mr. M. H. Logan's Paisleys Pride, 13st olb. Commander Magendie's Polar Star, 13st olb, Mr. Godfrey Master's Drayos, 13st olb.

Mr. Rolason's Minnoch, 13st olb. Mr. M. W. Slade's Zapeter, 13st olb. Mr. T. C. Vernon's Quicksand, 13st olb. Mr. H. Tiffenbach's Emerald King, 13st olb.

Mr. Sherlock's Dublin, 13st clb. 55. 1st prize ! A cup presented by J. R. M.

to go to winner.) Mr. C. Paul Chater's Rust, jost 41h. Mr. W. G. Clarke's Crisis, 10st 6lb. Mr. Davius Dreadnought, fort olb. Mr. Dryandust's Grey Tick, fost 21b.

Do. Coxcomb sistiolb. Mosers. T. F. Hough and R. Shewan's Pride avoid being assaulted and to get rid of him- dent witnesses; had testified to their passing the case. Mejl Goodman was compelled to of Cadrow, lost IIIH; H.R. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, then made off and soon disappeared from very short time of the collision, and they that there specared little prospect of solving

trost 41b. Mr. Med co's Nigel, lost 13th. Mr. A. Morry's Couladown foot old. Mr. Outlaw's Robin Hood (late As Usual), Mr. Rolason's Beaufort, son 4 b.

By kind permission of Lieut, Colonel and the officers of the 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, the band of the Regiment will play the following selections:-

g-Valse Love's Last Word s-Two-Step Mumblin Moen, by Thurban, o-Selection from The Three Little Maids, by Rubens, God Save the King.

PROCRAMME

GYMRHANA NOTES. It is tille to suggest that the weather or Saturday will be unfavourable, but all who are interested in racing will sincerely trust that the ciements on this occasion will exhibit a more favourable aspect than has characterised the atmospheric conditions which have prevailed

the two preceding meetings. Training during the past week has been carried out with as much vigour and interest as preceding ones, and no doubt some fair times have been recorded. I append some of the times for the benefit of your racing readers!-

Manchutian Chief, three-quarters of a mile,

1.41, last quarter 42. Nigel, one mile, 2.27, last quarter 33. Highland Heather accompanied Nigel in this turnout and ran home winner by a neck,

H. E. Mr. F. H. May riding. Coxcomb, three-quarters, 1.38, last quarter 301. The best gallop done during the training. Grey Tick, three-quarters, 1 40, last quar-

June 20th. There were several spectators present at this morning's gallops. The course was dry and fait. Times registered were good.

Blue Nile, one mile, 2:16, last quarter 31. Coxcomb, same distance, 2.15. last quarter His finish was not considered good. Manchurian Chief, 2.15, last quarter 34. Pride of Cadzow, 2.22, last quarter 37. Finish-

Dreadnought, 2.21, last quarter 35. Nigel, 2.26, last quarter 34.

Highland Heather, 2.23, last quarter 33. Nigel accompanied, but was outdistanced. Crisis, one mile and a quarter, 42, 37, 38, 31,

To Wanchee, one mile, 2,23%, last quarter

Grey Tick, one mile, 2.21, last quarter 33. No Savee, three-quarters, 1.46, last quarter

The race which will cause some amusement part, too He will be ridden by Mr. Slade. Tieffenbacher, who is listed to ride Emerald' King, is looked upon with favour. He wil having already succeeded in getting off three pounds this week!

The Hurdle Race which proved nothing less than a fiasco at the last meet will possibly be of some interest. Beaufort, who is still favourite, will tide five pounds overweight, but Brutton's Sanguine is in better form now, he the red light burning on the Stanfield. being considered also the best jumper. It doubtful, however, if Dublin will start. Picanning, who started well last month, but who fell over himself at the third jump from home and refused the last jump, is also a candidate. "byly depends now on the kind mercies of the Weather Man for Saturday's sport,

THE RETURN OF VICEROY TSEN

The question of the hour is the return of H E. Viceroy Tsen, and opinions are freely clashing, writes the Canton correspondent of the N. C. D. News on 16th ult. The mere fact that he rouses great opposition in many quarters need not be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not a suitable Viceruy for the Liang Kwang. At the same time it cannot be denied that he seems to have the defects of his qualities. He is energetic, but his energies are not always well directed, and he appears-if universal report does not traduce him-to lack what may be called a calm outlook on life. He is too fond of Berserk methods he has heard of our old friend "fortiter in ich but never of "suaviter in modo." Hence he creates unnecessary friction, and he does not stand for what might be called the "pew idea" in China, namely, to governmore by content and less by sheer force. But it must not be forgetten that in these days of transition, above all things a strong hand is needed it the provinces, as it is a curious fact that the Chinese, almost more than any other race, have a capacity for passing by nearly instantancous gradation from a law-abiding frame of mind to instant anarchy. The problem of ruling modern China is hard to solve, and lone reads with a grim sense of humourthe easy criticisms of persons who can scarce. ly manage their own Chinese servants. these good people felt the strain for a le months of holding a great province together they would see things from a different angle and be less ready to condemn the average Chinese Governor. He has indeed to grapple with stern reality, and may do so in a way that Western nations have happily outgrown, but nothing can be worse than letting the socia labric go to pieces. Heform is admittedly desirable, but law and order come first, and is a childish theory that by upsetting the existing government China will be emancipated from all her political troubles. The first effect of revolution would be to produce a state of blood and agony too bideous to contemplate, and there is no guarantee that the end of it all i would be better government. That will come gradually, especially if the Foreign Powers would honestly help it on, but there is no force either spiritual or material within China itself to-day strong enough to change the present system into that so waguely outlined by the patriotic party.

IMPUDENT THEFT IN KOBS.

A WARNING TO FOREIGN LADIES.

APIBRIBE TYPHOON

ACTION FOR DAMAGES SUSTAINED BY A launch.

In the Criginal Jurisdict on Court, yesterday morning, his Honour the Chief Justice presid ing, the case was continued in which Mosers Chi 1, o. and Company, of No. 29, Wing Wo Lane, ship-builders, sucd the Fumigating and Disinfecting Bureau, Ld., of Pedder Street for recovery of the sum of \$4,013; being the amount of damages sustained by the steam launch Hol Po in consequence of her having on the night of Uctober 21st, struck the hulf Stanfield in the harbour.

Sir Henry Bulkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messie. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. M. W. Slade instructed by Mr. G. K. Hal Brutton, of Messis. Brutton and Hett, represented the defendants.

The case for the plaintiffs being closed. Mr Slade epened and said that the bulk was sunk on the 18th September and from that time to the oth October the wreck remained unlighted On the 9th October an official from the Harbour Office went to Mr. Gorham and asked him if he was working on the wreck, and on learning that he was looking, after the operations for the salvage of the machinery of the Stanfield, he requested Mr. Gorham to light the wreck at night. No work was done by Mr. Gotham's men at night and therefore it was not obligatory on him to light the wreck at night as he was not the owner. However he said he would do so, and instructed his assistant Mr. Wright to see to it. The latter, thereupon, ordered a first quality, copper, red-globe lamp of strong manufacture, and had that placed in position on the wreck Then he engaged a boatman and his wife to go out every evening and trim and light the lamp. It was unfortunate that these two wit nesses were brought into Court at the last hearing, and for some reason since then they had not been seen or heard of, and their whereabouts could not be traced. But independent evidence would be given to show that a red light was burning brightly on the night in question, at least up to 10 p.m. On the oth October Wright and Sergeant Gordon who were personal friends, dined together in a friendly way, and after dinner went to the Yaumati Wharf, and Gordon asked Wright where the sunken Stanfield was. The wreck was pointed out to him, and both saw the red ligh on her then burning brightly. At that time was merely an unimportant incident, but the pext morning when news was gathered of the this meeting will be the Welter Race, in which collision the incident assumed important "amateurs" will have a chance of coming before | proportions, and so the event was impressed the limelight. The great old Zapeter will take | upon the minds of Wright and Gordon. Captain Parsons, of the s.s. Aldecoa, which steamer had since taken the place of the hulk Stanfield, also saw the light burning on the hulk eyery ride, so I believe, one pound overweight, he | night. On the night in question there was a strong north wind blowing, and the captain considered the advisability of letting out more cable. He went along the deck to take observations and found the Aldecon was quite safe, and so he let out no more cable, but it was while taking those observations that he noticed

Captain Parsons was called and testified as To Sir Henry witness said he noticed the light particularly because he had instructions to see if it was burning, from Mr. Gorham. let out more cable it was about 8.30 p.m. He | Sr.8co American money. In addition to this was again aroused at about 10.30 p.m. by a loss a small sum in gold coin is missing. whistling on a steamer, and he got up but saw burning then on the Stanfield.

the wreck to re-light the lamp. Mr. Slade: You had no boat on the Aldecoal Witness: I had about half a boat with most

of its bottom knocked out (Laughter). structed to see that the red light was kept room. The window opened on the promenude burning, when you saw it was out you had no ldeck. Passingers were seen to pass the spot

means of going to the wreck?

for same dated 9th October, and signed by Bailey and Company, the ulso spoke as to. The property taken includes a number of seeing the light burning on the night of the collision, the fact being impressed on his mind | able to the owner by reason of association as by Sergeant Gordon asking him where the Stanfield was and on pointing her out he saw valuable settings was a diamond sunburst, a the jed light burning. In the daytime the cluster of diamonds, pearls and rubics formed wreck was marked by a red flag three feet into a brooch. Thr e solitaire diamond ings square. The lamp was a first quality ship's and several articles of smaller importance tamp built to resist strong wind, and it would I make up the list reported taken. not be likely to be blown out. A sudden severe impact might cause it to go out, as had

frequently happened in collisions.

which witness saw a red light burning. Sinde addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants, and argued that the plaintiffs had no case, as there had been no negligence on the part of the defendants, whereas the plaintiffs had not used even the most ordinary plaintiffs case must fail.

letter the writer offered to accept \$26,000 in Port Townshid to Seattle. ponies. Jockeys who have not won more morning walk in the Hills, unaccompanied. he ordered Mr. Gorham to light the wreck, and her two small sons. than two official races in Hongkong: Shang. Hitherlo she had never been molested or later. by accepting the obligation Mr. Gorham has or Tientsin allowed ; ib. Entrance fee fered with in any way, but yesterday morning showed himself to have the possession and she was stopped on the road by a Japanese, control of the wreck. He never disputed the land, is the father of Mrs. Walker, He was for Smith, Esq. 2nd prize; \$ 1, & Entrance fees | who appeared to be of the coolie class, The | Harbour Master's authority to give him that a considerable time in charge of the Seattle lady, who did not understand what the man order, and in accordance with that order Mr. branch of the army pay office, and is widely said, could see from his threatening attitude | Gorham ordered a lamp to be placed on the nown in military affairstbroughout the Norththat he was demanding money or valuables, | wreck, and they had that lamp before them | west. Major Goodman boatded the steamer at and no one else being in sight the lady was now. The weight of evidence thowed that greatly alarmed. The man became more | the light was not lighted at the time of the voyage to this port he sided in attempting to threatening in his manner, and the lady-to | collision. Logan and Kynoch, two ladepen- | assemble all facts that might have a bearing on gave him a valuable gold watch. The ruffian | the vicinity of the wreck within but a admit, after reviewing the disclosures made, saw no light on the wreck at that time. At re- | the mystery or finding the missing valuable. The lad, was naturally much distressed at | gards the Hel Po, all the evidence showed hat | thist-/gean Chrin ole to be designed to done towards antring the other topote . Tologt about the ond of 1906.

"And was it likely," continued Sir Henry. "that the other would go cavorting around the harbour in a reckiess manner, under the circumstances? As regards the light, several witherses had bill they saw the light, but they were all some distance off, and had not in any way proved that the light they saw was the Stanfield's light. There were pumbers of red lights about the harbour on that night and it would be very easy for the distant observers to mistake any light in the 1 me direction for what should have been on the Stanfield. If there had been a light the owner, he coximain, or engineer must have seen it; and if there had would the owner sllow the coxiwain to dash his laudch on to the wrock just after he had been looking for the Bei How, his other wrecked launch? If the light was not lit, there was no evidence of carelessness in the navigation of the Hot Po; if it was lit the Hot Po would never have got on to the wreck, for there was absolutely no evidence that the Hol: Po was going at anything but a proper speed. Captain Hall had stated that there was only alight injury to the stem; of the Hoi Po which would not have been the fact if she was going at any improper speed. The argument was continuing when the Court adjourned.

> POLICK ACOUSED OF ILL-TREATMENT.

A complaint having been made by three of the defendants-Maher, Roods and Thaker Singh-to the effect that in order to get certain particulars from them when they were arrested they were askulted in the charge-room of No. 7 Police tation, summontes were served on Police Sergeant Gordon, Jemadar Golale Khan and Sergeant Bagu Khan, and the case heard at the conclusion of the trial.

. The accused pleaded not quilty, Mr. Grist; who appeared for the prosecution in this case, outlined the facts of the case as related to him Briefly, it was to the effect that when the complainants were arrested they were questioned regarding the murder. They were unable to supply the police with an inform action and they were besten.

His Worship-By whom? Mr. Grist-I am not quite sure, your Worship. The complainants will speak as to that Continuing, he said that one of the complain-

ants was slapped on the face, another struck or the hand and the third punched. Mr. Hazeland found the defendants no

guilty and discharged them accordingly. THEFT ABOAKD S.S. 'MINNE-

SO74." HONGKONG LADY ROBERD OF JEWELRY.

Without information that willkaid the Seattle police in an effort to solve the mystery of the lawelry robbery abourd the steamer Alinnesold while that vessel was moored at Kobe, on her voyage from the Orient, to Puget, sound, Mrs William Bridley Walker, loser by the theft reached Seattle yesterday, reports the local In telligencer of 8th ult. All explanations fur nished the officers at work on the case add to the difficulties that had marked the affair, as reported, in cablegrams from Japan, Mis Walker, in a statement signed and fumished the department of police, in Kobe, has fixed When he went to see if it was necessary to the value of the jewels taken at approximately

The manner in which the booty was obtainnothing particular. He did not see the light led is explained by the information furnished by Mrs. Walker. The thiefs success in evad-Re-examined: I had no means of g. ing to ing capture by officials of the steamer, who were promptly put at work on the case, however, makes a pizzling problem-

According to Mrs Walker's story, she had placed her small handbag, carrying jewels and Mr. Slade: Then although you were in money, on a hook near a window in her stateat the time, bu under such conditions that it Witness: None whatever, and there were appears highly improbable that one of these could have taken the valuables. Mrs. Walker Mr. William Wright, an employee of the Fu- is acc mpanied on her voyage to America by migating and Disinfecting Bureau, Ld., spoke as a Burmese nurse maid. This servant was to receiving instructions from Mr. Corh m to absent on shore upon the afternoon of the get a red light fixed upon the wreck. He did robbery, and it is stated that for no time as long so and produced the lamp, and receipted bill as a minutedid Nrs. Walker leave a position where she could have seen the handbag.

pieces of extensive jewelry, additionally valuwedding and other gifts. Among the more

Despite energetic efforts on the part of the Kobe police to whom the case was reported by the Minsesota's officers, and the work Sergeant Goldon spoke to being on the directed by Capt. Austin, of the steamer, no Yaumati Whatf after dinner, on the night of | clue sufficiently tangible to warrant making an the collision, with the last witness and the late arrest was found. A Chinese serving maid ter pointing out the sunken hulk Stanfield on accompanying an American woman, travelling through the Orient to Yokohama was suspected. Further evidence was then heard and Mr. | and toward her a search for the property was directed, but without result

Save for expressions of surprise over the apparently unsafe manner in which property so valuable was carried by Mrs Walker passengers aboard the Minnesets who arrived in caution in navigating the Hol Po on the night | Scattle were unwilling to venture a conjecture of the collision, and those on the launch were as to what method was employed to make alone to blame, and he submitted that the away with the booty. As is usually the case when the steamer is moored, a number Sir Henry then addressed the Court and of visitors were aboutd on the aftersaid that there were certain question to be noon of the robbery. The dick boys considered; First, Were the defendants were in or near the stateroom from time in possession of the wreck on the night of to time, and others having business in that the 21st October? If the answer was cortion of the ship passed. These circum-"Yes", then did they take all proper precau- stances, however, did not appear sufficiently tion to prevent accidents? In the defence it I strong to warrant an arrest by the K be police was not denied that they were in possession of This was the opinion, too, expressed by Dethe wreck. In proof of this Sir Henry said I tective Frank Kennedy, of Chief Wappensthat he would read a letter from Mr. Gorbam I tein's force, who spent several hours inquiring. to the Yangstre Company, and did so. In this | into the cue of the trip of the Mimutofa from

lieu of the \$30,000 for which the bulk and I tractically alone on her long voyage from machinery were insured on condition that he Hongkong to Portland, the predicament of might have the management, direction and Mrs. Walker through her loss won her the control of the hulk until he had salved the sympathy of her companion passengers. Desmachinery, after which his interest in the pite her misfortune, Mis, Walker continued Early in the morning of 24th ult. a foreign | hulk would cease. Secondly, who lit the lone of the merriest passengers of the large list. lady was the victim of a daring and impudent | wrock? The defendants, thereby proving | She is preceding her husband, who is the asassault on the Fututabi Road, Kobe, near the | they had the possession, management, direc- sistant manager of Standard Oil interests in old waterworks reservoir. We are informed | tion and control of the wreck, The Harbour | China, with, headquarters at Hongkong, to 7.—6.15 pm,—ONE MILE AND A QUIRTER | that the lady in question his made it her prac- | master had sulbority to order those in poster. America for a visit with relatives to extend FLAT RACE. Handicap.—For all China tice for a long time past to take an early slop of a wreck to light it at night; he did so ; over the present year; She is accompanied by

Maj. T.C. Goodman, chief paymaster of the United States army, with headquarters at Port-Post Townsend to greet his daughter. On the

this outrage, but was able to return to her every care was exercised in her manigation. IT is reported in mandavin circles that the home. Information has been given to the por. The owner, who had just lest downer, who had just lest deal with the decided to that a lice, who are making every affort to trace the on board, for the purpose of secing it smything trial of the abid standard, which is to go late at the Custom Hopes. The beam kept

CANZON DAY BY DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th June. With reference to the telegram to the local authorities from H.R. Vicerov Shum advising the officials to induce the reopie not to go to the exp use of making disborate atrangements for his reception, the Kwangchow Prefect Chan, the two magistrates of Namhoi and Punyu, Chang and Liu, jointly replied yesterday to H.E. The telegram states that H.E.'s advice will be followed and that they have already communicated his wish to the Charitable Institutions, gentry, etc. They also request H.E. to telegraph the date fixed for his departure from Shanghai, so as to lay at rest the public mind.

SHUM'S SCHEME OPPOSED.

H.E. Vicerny Shum's request for sutherity to raise? foreign loan of Tis 5,000,000 for the carrying on of the administration of the Liang | Wong Ping Yun, for neglect of duty in sup-Kwang, and suppressing the gambling evil in the provinces, and the reduction by one half of the annual amounts sent to the different ministry at Paking for carrying on their administration, has been handed over to the officials of the Ministry of Finance to discuss and report. Now the officials of this ministry, have memorialized the Throne reporting on their discussion and strongly opposing Vicercy Shum' proposals.

ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE.

A few days ago, the Junior Lieutenant Tartas General, Li Kwok Kit, gave instructions to the Bannerman officials to issue orders that al r pium divans and oplum selling establishments of every description within the Bannerman portion of the city are to be closed from the A7th instant, and are not to be opened again. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Bureau have now drawn up plans specification for the election of a wharf, official vames, market and an electric light works on the selected site at Chun Lung How, at the Enstein section of thenew bund. The allotted sites for these buildings have been marked our and a start will doon be made with the building

The Kwangchow Piefect, Chan Mong Tsang, president of the Canlon Water Works Company, has issued a notification to the publics to the following effect: That as pipes are being now hid in different streets, it is necessary that the streets should be torn up, which i no doubt, of annoyance to the public, but the company is doing its best to hurry on the work and the completion of each section will take about one week.

THE SOUTHERN RICTERS

In addition to the troops sent to Yumchow from Canton H.E. the Viceroy telegraphed to, the authorities at Kwangsi asking that two regiments of troops be sent to co-operate with the Canton troops in suppressing the disturbance. The troops have since arrived there under the command of an officer, sent by Commander-in-ChiefTing Nai Yang, the newly appointed Salt Commissioner of Kwangtung. As the rioters of imchaw have not yet been completely suppressed, H.B. the Viceroy has ordered Admiral and Commander-in-Chief Li Chun to send three more regiments of soldiers to the scene. Yesterday the Chinese gunboat. Sum H. mg under the command of Commodore Liu returned from Hengkong to convey these troops to Limchow.

AGAINST PIRACY.

The fourteen newly built steam launches to partol the waterways of the West River have been assigned to the respective sections of the river.

KWANGSI RICE.

Since the requests of H.E. the Viceroy, the Canton Chamber of Commerce, and the Canton Charltable Institutions to the Authorities of Kwangsi for the removal of the prohibition of the exportation of rice from that prevince have been refused, the principal Cheap Rice Office has decided to lay the matter before H.B. Viceroy Shum with the hope of soliciting his lowing the example of H. E. Viceroy Shum. aid in telegraphing to the Kwangsi Authorities requesting the removal of the probibition. At a meeting held at the rice disposal office yesterday it was unanimously decided to telegraph to H.E. Viceroy Shum.

ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE

A few days ago the Junior Lieutenant Tartar General, Li Kwok Kit, issued a proclamation ordeing the closing of all opium divans and opium selling establishments from the 27th inst. Yesterday the Tartar General issued another proclamation ordering the closing of the extablishments by to day at the very latest. The Police Department has been instructed that if by to-morrow any of such establishments are still opened they are to be at once scaled up and their owners soverely punished.

Mr. Chan Wai-po, the superintendent of the Canton, Fong Pin Hospital, seeing that the prohibition of opium smoking will be soon effected, bas proposed to make arrangements for the receiving of oplum smoking palents, who may suffer from the giving up of their habit, I tlong and Fosts at Peking, requesting him to intothis hospital, Arrangements will also be made for the distribution of anti-opium pills to the mass meeting of the Company for the elecopium smokers.

RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Canton River Iron Bridge Company was formed with a fully subscribed capital, and its formation was manctioned by the Viceroy. The Company secured the services of Mr. Wm. Danby, the Hongkong engineer, and work was begun a short time ago. Through some reast of rice, 700 bags in all, was transhipped to son not yet explained the work has been tempomily suspended, and it is now rumoured: (although the rumour is not credited) that this company is to be wound up and the shareholders will each be returned his share of the

> 2nd July. INSURGENTS ROUTED.

On the night of 23rd ultimo the rebels at tacked Yumchow city with a strong force, but were routed by the troops under the command satisfactory as it might have been. of an officer named Kwok on the following morning. It is reported that several hundred lawless bandits have gathered together at a place called Ng Li Ting and its vicinity, and the official troops are said to be in the wake of

A letter from Wongkong states that on the agth ultimo the Shang Po village was raided and about eighty intergents were captured by the Tagtal of the Prefectures of Walchow. Churchow and Ka Ying Chow, ... In attempting to induce them to reveal the real name of the connection with the confiscation of the properchief leader of the insurgents etc. the Taotal used torture by pouring burning tests on their bodies. But so far the chief of the rebels has not been captured. The Taolal has taken all necessary precautions and is keeping a sharp lookout for the chilland his followers, PAIN-STORM.

About noon yesterday during the heavy rain shower a tree in front of the Kwangchow Prefect's yamen was struck and partly destroyed by lightning, but fortunately no life was lost.

B.S. "KWANGLEE." The C. M. S. N. Company's st. Kennelse. which was first intended to convey H. R. Shum to Cinton, arriged here yesterday and reported Needless to say when he was taken before a I walls at thangest for some time pasti

CUNPOWDER MAGAZINE EXPLOSION. On the a8th ultimo, at eleven o'clock in the moining an explosion occurred at a gunpowdet shop in the suburb of the Tungkun city killing twolve persons, and wounding som twesty others and destroying about Briefs

buildings. THEATRE LEADE A merchant named Chui, has applied to the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, industry, and Commerce for permission to build a theatre of the bund at Yau Bau Mun for a term of year and he promised to hand over the property the theatre building to the Government on the expiration of the said term. The petition, now under consideration by the officials of the

INCOMPRTENT OFFICIALS DISCHARGED H.E. Vicercy Shum has memorlalized. Throne denouncing the Commander in Chip at Pakhol. Ho Cheung Ching, and 30 Testal of the Yumchow and Linchow Circuit pressing the disturbances which recently occurred in Yumchow and Limchow. It is reported that an Imperial order hat been issued dicharging those officials.

APPEAL TO SHUN. The nine Canton Charitable, natitutions and the Seventy-two Guilds, association and wentry have telegraphed to B.E. Shum earnestly requesting him to come to Canton at the earliest convenience and stating that they are in urgent need of H.E.'s sprvices in upholding the Rallway interest, suppressing robbery, gample ing and other evils of the province and carne citly approved of the proposals of H.B. for prohibiting gambling, and expressing their willing. ness towards furthering his projects.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Weiyonny have been sent to make further inquiries into the mineral sources in the differ-The officials of the New Trade Centre | ent districts. As the report on the different mines as already investigated is not complete. the officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture. Industry and Commerce have again in structed these velyuans to minutaly investigate the different mines in each district and to report within this month.

RIVER PATALITY.

Yesterday the steam launch Hundin and the steam launch Po Wang both towing junks which were moored at Chow Sow Chui, awaiting the arrival of a Likin station boat to go through examination, by some means came into collision, and sank the likin boat. The two launches at once rendered assistance and saved all the hands of the Likin boat with the exception of one who was drowned. The body was recovered afterwards, and the launches have been detained.

COAL MINE:

A certain merchant surnamed Chan has preposed to float a company for the working of the coal mine in Hung Tow Leng in Panya district and has petitioned the Canton Burests of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce for permission to do so. This mine is said to be very rich and the area of the mine is about

HONGKONG EXTRADITION. Yesterday three bad characters who were captured at Hongkong were brought to Canton under the escort of officer Tung.

> 4th July, RAILWAY PROTECTION.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has forwarded a despatch to H. E., the Viceroy stating that, as the railroad has now been completed up to the Ching Yuan District, it is necessary to post more guards along the line for protection, and requesting for the issue of a permit to allow the Company to purchase and import from Hongkong a quantity of ammunition to supply the goards.

EWULATING SHUM.

It is only a few days since H. E. Acting Vicercy Wu assumed charge of the Vicercyalty and now H. E. has issued a proclamation pulting a stop to the levying of a fee from petitioners, by his subordinates, when the people are presenting petitions, thus fol-H.E. is also pleased to receive any complaints against any offender against this order.

RUNAWAY HORIE. At 6 o'clock in the evening of the 2nd instant; one of Admiral and Commander-in-Chief Li Chun's horses got astray and bolted from Tip Ping Street to the Ye Pai Street, killing

one child and knocking down several other.

nedestrians, who were more or less serionily injured by tals mishap. THE COMING OF SHUM. Yesterday a telegram was received by the China Merchanta Steam Navigation Company's branch office at Hongkong from the Head Office at Shanghai, requesting that office

to despatch at once the s.s. Kwangles to Shanghai to convey H.E. Viceroy Shum to the South RAILWAY MEETING.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has wired to H.E. Ye Sik-mui, the newly appointed Vice-president of the Ministry of Communicaappoint a representative of Kwingsi to attend tion of the board of directors. In reply, H. K. Ye states that he has appointed Loung Ting Fung of Wuchow to come to Canton to attend the meeting.

RICE SHIPMENT. The principal Rice Disposal Office received a telegram from Hongkong stating that a cargo Canton on board the s.s. Kwanglung. PIRST RICE CLOP.

The harvest of the first crop of rice is near at hand, and it is expected that the sale of rice from the different rice disposal triatsheds will be materially decreased day by day; but, on the other hand, the sale of rice to the different villages after the Dragon Boat Festival appeared to have greatly increased (On inquiry, it is found that the harvest of the first crop is not as

PROVINCIAL JUDGESHIF To-day Taotai Kung Sum Tsam will take ver charge temporarily of the duties of the Provincial Judge, Chu Show your, who will soon leave for his new post at Anhul. Acting Provincial Judge Kung will attend to there

AN INQUIRY ORDERED, Acting Viceroy Wu has ordered another inquiry to be made into the circumstances in iles of Messrs. Chan Lun & Co., the contractors for the construction of the new bond. II.E. has ordered expectant Magistrate L. Ming-tak to hold the inquiry.

WHAT were you doing up there?" whee Inspector Warnock of a cools Who was arrested at four o'clock last Tubiday morning by an Indian policement on a charge of being a regul and vagabond. The man wasses sliding down the watersport of house No. sta. Queen & Road Central, "I saw a rat fun across the road." coolly answered the cooling Mand"d released to It can up the spout and Resolowed 40 to sell it?" magistrate'se was convicted and cont to red

PROPERTY SALE.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Geo.P. Lammert, auctioneer, putup for sale by public auction, at his sales rooms in Duddell Street the vary valuable leasehold properly situate at, Victoria and registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 3 of Section A. of Marine Lot No. 67 A. Section E. of inland lot No. 1,026, the Remaining Portion of Section D. of Inland Lot No. 1,026, Section A. of Marine Lot No. 234, and Section A. of Marine, Lot No. 235. together with the buildings thereon, known as No. 363 Queen's Road West, and No. 176 Wing Lok Street. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs, Wilkinson and Grist, watched, the sale

on behalf of the owners. The property was put up in two lots, lot one being No. 363 Queen's Road, which sold for \$15,100, Lot two was No. 176 Wing Lok Street, which realized \$33,000, making a total of \$48,100. Mr. Wong Wing was the purchaser of both lots.

A WAYWARD SON.

ASSAULTED HIS MOTHER FOR HER MONEY.

A Chinaman, dressed in a silk long coat; and who gave the name of Wong Chi, was charged at the instance of Inspector Featon at the Police Court, to-day, with assault and damaging property. In June, 1901, Wong was banished from the Colony for five years for thest returned a few days ago to start life afresh, but there were certain difficulties to be overcome before he could obtain suitable employment. Yesterday, Wong paid a visit to his mother, who keeps a small shop in Second Street, and threatened her with death if a certain sum of money was not handed over to him. The old lady refused to give himanything and told him to go away. Wong was alleged to have seized hold of his mother and assaulted her. This apparently did not satisfy him for he went to work to break up the shop. He did not go far, however, for a policeman was called and he was arrested. Mr. Orme found him guilty of the charge and fined him \$2 for the assault and also ordered him to pay \$3 compensation for the jar of oil he emptied into the gutter.

COMMERCIAL

- PREIGHT MARKET.

Writing on 29th ult, Messrs," Lamke and Rogge report :- During the period under review, business all round has again been of highly unsatisfactory description and not the slightest sign of a better feeling is as yet observable. This latter remark applies it particular to freights from Saigon, the market at the close being absolutely a dead letter.

Saigon/flongkong: After a partial recovery, 12 cents per picul having been obtained l two vessels, the rate is once more not far off vanishing point, latest fixture being on basis of 10 cents, and 8/9 cents quoting now.

Saigon/Singapore: Another fixture of handy-sized scamer has been arranged at \$4,000.co lump, sum, equivalent of about t cents per picul.

Saigon/shanghai: The charter of a steamer for a part cargo effected at 25 cents per picul. Bangkok/Hongkong:-A prompt Norwegian carrier with a view of somehow securing a

freight has accepted the reduced rate of 271/201 cents, allowing downward cargo free of charge. Java/Hongkong and Java/Japan: Nothing "Newchwang, Amoy, Swatow, Canton:-High

produce prices are still curtailing operations. Three settlements have taken place during the fortnight to Canton, two at 20 cents per-picu for usual part cargoes, the third, that of a sma Japanese steamer, at the still poorer figure of 17 cents.

Yangtze freights are as quiet as ever. CoalsFreights: Business done from Wak. kong \$1:75 is quoted, but there is not an active demand for tonnage.

There is nothing new to advise concerning. sail freights.

Sail-tonnage disengaged :- Nonr. Departure of Sailers :- British 4 4m. bark

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs, E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 5th inst .:- A fair investment business has been done during the week, and rates generally have been well maintained.

Banks.-Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are nominally quoted at \$680 ex new issue, and \$5224 for the new issue, after sales of the litter at \$5221. A sale has also been effected at \$8 cum new issue. The London rate has further advanced to £79, ex new i sue, and £59, for the new shares.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are firm at \$270, after sales at the rate. North Chinas are quiet at Tls. 75. Small sales have been put through at Tls. 721 and Tls. 75. Unions have buyers at \$760, and Yangtszes are inquired or at \$175.

Fire Insurances.-China Fires have been sold at \$87. Hongkong Fires are still on offer at \$325, without finding buyers,

Shipping .- There are inquiries for China and Manilas at \$15. Douglases are steady at \$14. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been dealt in at \$30 and \$291. Shell Transports are quiet at 45/-. Star Ferries old

and new are unchanged. Refineries.-China Sugars are wanted a \$100. There is no change to report in Perak

Sugare and Luzons. Mining.-Chinese Engineerings have slightly weakened and are offering in the North at Tis. 15.90. Raubs can be placed at \$6.

Docks, Whatves and Godowns .- Kowloon North." Hongkew Wharfs have improved to monthly output will increase to 400,000 piculs.

Tis. 2221, but there are sellers at the rate. Lands, Hotels and Buildings,-Hongkorg are offering at \$105 Humphreys Estates are foreign office through Count Okuma for leave three weeks hard labour and recommended steady at \$10.75. There are buyers of Kowloon Lands at \$37. Shanghai Lands have risen to

quoted at \$50.

Miscellancous,-Sales of China Borneos bave | American-Japanese company. been put through at \$9. China Providents can Sumstres in the North at the improved rate of hands and breast. He was conveyed to the

Tis, 110.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Yangtze River gunboat Kianghriang was launched at Kobe on 25th ult.

A TEN days' truce has been granted to the aborigines in North Formosa.

SIR Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador to Tokio, arrived at Vladivostok on 24th ult en route to Tokio.

THE Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld., has declared a dividend of six per cent for the half year ending June 30. THE Emperor of Japan has decorated M

Gerard, French Ambassador to Tokio, with the Grand Cordon of Paulownia. MR. George R. Colton, at present Collector of

ed a member of the Philippine Commission. THE Russo-Chinese negotiations, concerning the opening of Customs stations in North Manchuria, which is expected in August, are pro-

Customs for the Philippines, has been appoint-

gressing. LHAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs has been granted to Capt. W. A. Quennell, A.O.D., from 10th July

to 20th October, 1907. LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries has been granted to Lieutenant F. V. Kirman, Army Service Corps, from 27th July to 22nd September, 1907.

A MESSAGE has been received by the Co-Ionial Secretary from the British Consul-General at Chefon to the following effect: "Quarantine imposed against Hongkong on the 1st inst."

WE have received from Mr. T. Tanaka, Consul for Japan, a copy of the Seventh Financial and Economical Appual of Japan which has just recently been issued by the Japanese Govern-

THY Japanese restaurant-keepers in San Francisco have brought an action in the Cali fornian Supreme Court against the San Francisco Municipality." Mr. Deblin, attorney, has been engaged to represent the plaintiffs.

Mg. Kurino, Japanese Ambassador to Paris has been decorated with the Grand Cross o the Legion of onou, by the French Government, in consideration of his services in connexion with the Eranco-Japanese Agreement.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ld., announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending July 15, 907, amounted to 15,203.69 tons and the sales during the same period to 14,053.75

THE local office of the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank-Netherlands India Commercial Bank-is in receipt of telegraphic advice from home that the Bank has declared a dividend of 8, 7 per cent, for the year ending 31st December

THERE are signs at last of a local demand for piece goods. A few nights ago a godown was broken into and a small quantity was stolen Local merchants quote the incident as the most hopeful indication in the market for some time p ist .- N. C D. News

For stealing one iron ash bucket, valued at 1 \$5 the property of the steamship Foochow. yesterday (3rd inst.), two coolies were each sentenced by Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

"SOLOMON MARTIN, a storekeeper on the steamship Empress of India, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, last Thursday, with refusing to pay ricksha hire, and With damaging the vehicle. He was fined 12, and ordered to pay \$1 compensation.

amatru to Canton; at \$2.60. For Moji/Hong. | AFTER the 1st of July, 1907, insured parcels will be received for transmission between the Hongkong Post Office and its agencies in Chinn and the Federaled Malay States with the exception of the following places :- Pekan, Kuala Kuantan, Kuala Pahang and Kuala Rumpin.

Tweedsdale, 25th June for Kwaudang (North THR Mayor of Tokio presented the Capital's congratulations on the conclusion of the Agreement to the French and Japanese Governments and to the Ambassadors, Mr. Kutino and M. Gerard. The Municipality also proposes a celebration in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce.

> THE Colonial Secretary has received the follow- | JUDGMENT was delivered on 19th ulto, in the ing communication from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo : - I am directed by his Excellency | by the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company the Governor to inform y u that the port of Hongkong has been declared a plague-infected port under the quarantine regulations in force in this Colony.

> FOUR coolies were brought before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy, last Wednesday, on Bowling Club, without permission. The secret- cases was dismissed, with casts ary of the Club, Mr. E. P. Jordan, prosecuted, and the accused were sentenced to pay a fine THE Kawasaki Dockyard Company having of \$15 each, or suffer one month's hard labour

A SMALL fire broke out at No. 123, Queen's Road West shortly after eight o'clock last evening (28th ulto), caused by the overturning of a lighted keroseno nil lamp. 'After a hard tussle the inmates, who had the assistance of a number of policemen, extinguished the blaze. The fire brigade turned out, but their services were not required. The damage done was estimated at \$50.

THE sugar-refining industry in Japan is steadily growing, the monthly output of sugar at present fining Company, and 150,000 piculs by the ping them, showing his wounds and deformities, billty for it. Japan Sugar Refining Company. Three new and begging for alms. He arrested the coolie Whampon Docks have not fluctuated, and refining companies—the Yokohama, Nagoya and took him to the Central Police Station: THE acoustic properties—or rather the want of remain unchanged at \$105. There are further | and Kobe-are expected to commence operabuyers of Shanghai Docks at Tis. 76, in the tions before the end of the year, when the total arm. He was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Court, were the cause of much complaint by

Hotels are quiet at \$118, and Hongkong Lands | York millionaire has applied to the Tokyo to start a beet sugar industry in Korea. The him to be deported at the expiration of his Japanese foreign office is unwilling to grant term. Tis. 104, and buyers prevail. West Points are | the application in the protectorate, as the industry is being considered by a Japanese com-Cotton Mills.—Ewos have been fixed at the | pany. Sufficient capital cannot be secured by improved rate of Tis. 64. Other Cotton Mills | the fapanese concern, however, and it is seek. | forward by Russia and Japan regarding Moning the American to join interests and form an

be secured at \$9. Dairy Farms are in demand | A. LITTLE American boy at Manila named at \$15. Cements are obtainable at \$161. Leslie McGregor, nine years of age, took it Hongkong Ropes have improved to \$221, and into his head on 27th ult. to load a cartridge there are inquiries at the rate. Peak Tram- | with powder and fine pebbles. The cartridge ways have been dealt in at \$10.75 and \$1.65 for | was an empty Krag Jorgenson. As soon as the old and new shares respectively. Lang- had got the shell filled with powder and the kats romain unaltered at Tis. 2911 with line stones well rammed in the youngster set a Duyers. Watsops have changed hands to a lighted match to it and with a loud byng it exfair extent at Sil. There are buyers of ploded, inflicting slight, injuries in the leg, laboratory where his injuries were attended to

A TELEGRAM from Kuangchengtte repeats the stulement that M. Pokotiloff, Russian Minister to Peking, has concluded a secret agreement for the exploitation of the mines around Kiakhia. The sanction of the Tsar, it is stated, has already been obtained and proparations for work are in progress.

THERE was a large number of guests at the Kowloon Hotel last I hursday night when the new manager of the establishment gave what was described as an independence Day dinner. An excellent menu was submitted and the toast of the day duly honoured. Machado's string band was in attendance. ...

THE body of the accountant of the steam launch Fook On, who was drowned in the harbour on the 28th ulto, as the result of a collision. between that launch and the Canton steamer Heungsham, was recovered on the afternoon of the 30th off the Canton boat whatf, by the Water Police. His remains were conveyed to the

CHUNG KING TONG, a clerk, residing at 57, Wellington Street, employed by Wong Tsun Euk, a contractor carrying on business at 25, Upper Lascar Row, was arrested last Monday morning on a warrant sworn out by hisemployer, who accused him of embezzling the sum of \$4,8,64, on 25th June. Mr. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence, and the hearing of the case was fixed for next week.

IT is reported that H.E. Tsen Ch'un-heuen is in danger of losing his influence in Peking and the favour of the Empress-Dowager, through the hostility of Prince Ching and H.E. Lu Ch'uan-lin, the newly appointed Grand' Councillor. It appears that advantage has been talen by the Viceroy's enemies in the Capital to influence the Empress-Downger against him, I land of a Chinaman at the Police Court, on the owing in his presenting another memorial askling to be excused from taking over the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty.

A CANTON dispatch reports that Dr. Sun Yatsen, alias Sun Wen, the recognized "Chief or Supreme Head of the Anti-Monarchists of China," has been seen in Hor skong and that he has made his headquar s in a certain newspaper office. Upon receipt of this news HIE Viceroy Chow Furntronce sent secret ser vice agents to keep a waich on Sun Yat-sen's movements, and it is state I that he has also communicated with the Hongkong authorities on the subject .- V. C. D. News.

SECRETARY Tall has announced that he wi leave the United States September to on the Minnesota for the Philippines and will arrive Hongkong about October 11. it is probable that an Army transport will be sent to Hongkong to take him to Manila, where he wil remain about three weeks. It is announced Mr. Tast will not attempt to visit any portion of the islands outside of Manila. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Taft, his son Charles Taft, one of his secretaries and a messenger.

A TOK10 te egram of 28th ult. says: -The Tokio Chamber of Commerce will issue tomorrow a circular to President Roosevelt and the American Chamber of Commerce, in which. it is stated that a repet tion of the outrage or Japanese in San Francisco will affect tradi tional friendship and the trade, between the two countries. The Chamber emphasizes the po sibility of a solution of the question by a' frank exchange of views, while expressing considence in the satisfactory nature of the official steps now being taken.

THE Rev. Father Colman, S. J., Chaplain o the English-speaking Catholics in Shanghai, who, we derply regret to say, is compelled to return home on account if ill-health, was entertained at a very pleasant and successful farewell dinner at the Astor House on 26th ult. Mr. Cecil Holliday presided and between 35 and 40 people were present. The proceedings were most enjoyable, and the keynote of the oratory, which was of an eloquent order, was the appreciation in which the guest of the evening has always been held in the parish.-Shanghal Times

LIEUT. H. G. Moore, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, stationed at Lycemoon, charged ricksha coolie No. 493 before i r. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, this forenoon (1st inst.), with demanding more than his legal (are and behaving in an insulting manner towards him early this morning. Complainant, it was stated, engaged the ricksha at Causeway Bay and drove to Shau-ki-win. There he handed the coolie a Mexican dollar as d asked for change, forty-five cents being the legal fare. Defendant refused to give change and became obstreperous. His Worship fined the coolie \$5.

Kobe Chiho Saibansho in the action brought against Captain W. Chubb, master of the New York and Oriental Steamship Company's vessel Satsuma for damages amounting to Y3,000, the value of the schooner Eitukumurn, which sink on May 31d, 1906, as the result of a collision with the Satsuma. The lowner of the Inpanese schooner also brought a charge of being found on the premises of the an action for damages. The claim in both

> purchased the patent rights of Curtis's turbine system, recently sent three engineers to America to study the manufacture of the turbine A foreman in the casting department and a foreman in the machine department were to proceed to America by the Tango-maru on the 20th ultimo from Kobe. Mr. Matsukata, President of the company, who proceeded to Furope the other day, together with Admira Yamanouchi, by the Siberian Railway in to meet. Admiral Baron Yamamoto in England, and will later visit the United States with the

at the Police Court, on the 1st inst., with being a rogue and vagabond. Accused admitted the MAIL advices from Korea states that a New charge, and asked his Worship for permission to beg in the streets. His Worship gave him

> THE following Tokio telegiam of 26th ulf. is from the N. C. D Nows: The proposals put golia and Worth Manchuria respectively have been abandoned. Pourparlers are now in progress for the purpose of delimiting the relative spheres of influence in North and South Manchuria, and there is a growing belief in a speedy settlement. Owing to Russia's conciliatory attitude we are now on the eve of the negotiations for a commercial and a Fishery Convention, At the same time Russia will This would be obvisted by the slight alterations give her consent to the interpretation placed by France and Japan on the terms of their | nearer together, and the narrowing of the table Agreement, presumably in anticipation of the conclusion of the entente now under negotia- their being as at present between judge and

In the Original Jurisdiction Court last Wednes- | Om Tuesday last the Chicese cook on board day, before his Honour the Chief Justice, the | the steamer Manila was arrested on a charge | fite broke out on the verandah of one of the buildcase was continued in which the Hip On Insurance, Exchange and Loan Company, Ld. sued the ' ang On Marine and Fire insurance and Godown Company, Ld., for the recovery of a cargo of sugar, alleged to have been sunk in a junt in the harbour on Typhoon Day, as already recorded in these columns. Further evidence of Chinese insurance agents was heard as to the various, forms of policles issued.

THE Mapila Cablenews of 20th ull says :-Yesterday morning the Russina merchantman Vladimir, Captain Borkoraki, came into port, flying distress signals. She needed water, and had been buffeted by wind and wave for five I days. She could not take observations for three days, finding her way only on Thursday night when the start came out. " She originally from Odessa and her 'ultimate destination is Vladivostock. When she called she was en route from Singapore to Nagasaki Water was furnished her and she cleared in the alternoon for Nagasaki.

INFORMATION from native sources gives the satisfactory news that the rice crop will prove very abundant in Eastern Siam this year. It the provinces of Battambong, Sisophon, Pachim, Petriew, Watana Tchonkan therains baving come earlier than usual, the natives were enabled thereby to cultivate more paddy fields. The inhabitants rejoice at the good prospects There are, however, some obstacles to be surmounted in the way of having to guird against bands of armed dacoits who arrive from Cubon side, Sisaket, Lot Sotton and rob people on the highways from Pachim to Battambong, and from Bo Pailin to Chattaboon and Sisuphon.

"Do you speak English?" asked Mr.F.A. Hazeard inst. The Chinaman is the elder of a village at Kowloon City and was called as a witness in an assault case. "Not a word!" was the answer. Inspector Cameron, who was watch ing the case for the police, did that the witness always spoke English fothim. His Worship-"Do you hear that? The inspector says you speak English?" Witness-"I speak very little!" His Worship-" But you said 'not a word' before?". The witness, smilingly replied-"that-all-the-English-I-know-is-theevery day business conversation!" Then he continued his story.

SYMPLICO SENALTA, a Filipino scaman, formerly employed as, quartermaster on board the steamer Taming, was locked up last night (2nd inst.), at No. 2 Police Station, on a charge of vagrancy. He was found lying half asleep on the roadside at Morrison Gap Road last evening, by Sergeant Lee. At the Police Court, this morning, Senalta was arraigned before Mr. G. N. Orme. He pleaded guilty to the charge. Asked by the Court how he got into difficulties accused explained that while he was employed on the Taming he went ashore one day without leave. When he returned to the ship an officer told him he was discharged. "is Worship sent accused to the House of Detention. Arrangements will be made to send him back to

A Tokio despatch to the N. C. D. Netus says -China has reduced the goods tariff on the Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway- by 30 per cent and proposes a further reduction as sonn as the line has been completely reconstructed. This action is considered to be intended as a heavy blow for the Japanese rail way in respect of the trade of Newchwang. The Tairen Customs, it has been notified to the Consuls and to the public, will open on July 1st. Customs authorities will be installed at Kinchou, Pulantien and at the pier and station in Tairen. The South Manchurian Railway has agreed not to transport goods beyond Kwantung, unless accompanied by a certificate that duty has been paid. The tariff and Customs procedure will be the same as at

Wong Szr. a cook, residing at 32, Upper Leung Shang Hoi, a fisherman, was the comlainant. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was defended by Mr. Reginald Harding. On Sunday, the fisherman went to a hardware shop. in Wing Lok Street to pay a bill, which amounted to \$40. He produced a bundle containing \$100 in twenty-cent pieces, counted out the amount required and handed it to the shopkeeper. While the shopkeeper was engaged in making out a receipt, the accused walked into the shop, looked around for a while, and think ing the coast was clear, he was alleged to have picked up the bundle containing the balance of the fisherman's money, which was on the counter; handed it to an accomplice waiting at the door, and both men departed. The pair were chased and accused captured, but his accomplice escaped. The case was adjourned.

THE work of manufacturing clothing for the Army on contracts let in Manila must be done in the Philippines. According to the Manila Times, this statement was made at the time the contract was first decided upon and is made positive in the specifications which have just been prepared in the office of the chief quartermaster of the Division. According to the specifications, China, Japan and the Straits Settlements are barred and the hilippines only recognized as the place of manufacture. The United States will furnish the cloth, corton and buttons and the contractor-must furnish the remainder of the trimmings. The clothing must be delivered to the deput quartermaster in good condition and undergo rigid inspection. Any cost or pair of trousers that does not comply with the specification will be riected and the cost of the cloth therein contained will be charged against the contractor. The contractor will be held responsible for the condition of the bhaki turned over to him and any coat or trousers POLICE Sergeant Adlington while on duty in | found damaged will be charged against him. amounting to 250,0 o piculs, of which 100,000 Queen's Road Central on the 29th ulto. saw a as he is supposed in make a careful examinapiculs are produced by the Dairi Sugar Re- coolie annoying European pedestrains by stop- tion of the cloth before he assumes responsi-

the members of the Bar. as they constantly labour under great disability from being unable to hear or be properly heard by the presiding judges. The desks for their Honour, it is said, are too high, as is also the clerk's desk, while counsels' table is so broades to have the affect of removing judge, and counsel an inconvenient distance from each other, while the breadth of that table also causes considerable difficulty to coupsel in handing backwards and forwards to the judge the various exhibits in the cases under trial, ... What is apparently needed is the lowering of the judges' dais and Registrar's and clerks' bench, and the narrowing of the counsels' table. Again, on the hollest day, it often happens that the electric fans have to be stopped as, from their position between the two it is frequently quite impossible for the judgetobearcounseland vice versa. desired, as they would bring judge and counsel would place the fees behind counsel instead of

hospital suffering from a wound in the throat, which was inflicted during a fight. Last Friday morning the assistant cook was discharged from bospital and he appeared at the Police Ritchie, who had charge of the case, said that the two men had some words in the ship!. pantry, over some trifling matter. The cook lost his tempor and picking up a broken beat bottle struck the complainant on the throat causing a pasty gash. Mr. Orme fined the accused \$25, with the option of six weeks hard labour, and also bound him over in the sum of \$100 to be of good conduct for a year.

WHILE Policeman Montagu; was on duty the police pinnace in Yau-ma-ti Bay shortly after two o'clock this morning (5th inst.) he heard a great disturbance on board the steam launch Hing Lee, which was then moore i alongside her wharf. - The officer hurried to the scene and on reaching the deck of the launch saw a number of men attacking a coolie. Four men, three launchmen and the coolie were arrested. Yau-ma-ti Police Station the launchmen accused the coolie of stealing the engine-room bell. The stated that of late a number of things had been stolen from the launch and when they saw the coolie aboard at that time of the night the thought he was there to steal and hammered him at once. This story was not believed and Sergeant Appleton charged the quartette with disorderly behaviour. Mr. Hazeland fined them \$3 each at the Police Court, to-day.

THE flour-milling industry is fast growing in Japan, as it is considered lucrative in view of the large importations of American flour. marked growth is noticed already this year. For instance, the Toda flour mill, the Meiji flour mill, the Teikoku flour mill and the Manshu flour mill concerns have been established. in the Kwanto district, branch mills of the Masuda and Japan companies have been established in Kobe, while the Kobe rice cleaning firm at Hyogo has also started a flour mill. Some of these new mills have already commenced operations, while the others are to open shortly. When all these mills are in full operation, together with the old mills-the lapan, Masuda, Nagasaki, Sapporo and Tatebayeshi mills-the autput of flour-in-japanwill be considerably increased. A large increase may then be seen in the import of wheat from Australia, while the importation of American flour will be largely chacked.

SINCE the 22nd ult. there have been discovered only two cases of violation of the opium lawinaugerated in Shanghai from that date. One in the Western section of the native city and another in the Central. In both cases the culprits were former keepers of opium divans. They have been arrested and are now suffering punishment in the Chihsien's yamen, while their property has also been unnfiscated to Government. We understand that the Taotai has also punished and dismissed from the service the gendarmes who were on patrol at the time of the discovery of he violation of the opium law. It is also stated that the tipao of the Yinsiangkang section, beyond Yangtzepao, has reported to the Shinghaicity magistrate that the proprietors of the onium divans of his section have been forced by certain foreigners" to re-open their business, and that the Taotai has ordered a strict investigation to be made as to the truth of the statement.-N. C. D. News.

THE N. C. D. News says: - Shanghai and other British communities in the Far East wil receive with lively antisfaction the news that Mr. Alexander Hosie has received the honoul of knighthood. Sir A. Hosie has been associated with China for over thirty years and, after rising to the position of Con-ul-General for the Province of Szechuan, has devoted himself for the last three years exclusively to British trade interests in this Empire in his capacity of H. M. Commercial Attache. It required only a slight acquaintance with Sir Alexander himself Lascar Row, was before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with his attractively written Reports to realize and immediately went to Hong ong to dispose in the Police Court, last Monday, to plead to how thoroughly and effectively he has thrown of her. She will sail next week, But no proan indictment charging him with stealing \$60. himself into his work and how keenly he is said cargo will she carry on her last voyage trade in the Far Bast. The honour conferred upon him comes not only as a reward for personal merit, but as a happy indication that attention is now being directed officially to the need for State promotion of trade interests.

> H.E. CHU HUNG-CHI, I to Grand Councillor, the Waiwupu, left Peking for Tientsin on 28th ult, morning en route for his home in Hunan province. Before leaving the Capital his Excellency had a fatewell audience of the Throne. and it is reported that the Empress Dowager' kept him so lang in the audience room asking questions, etc.—quite an hour and a half- mining shares. But still the elementary fact that Prince Ching, who was also waiting for an audience, evinced considerable uneasiness in the ante-chamber of the Palace. being troubled with the apprehension that, perhaps, her Najesty might change her mind, revoke her previous unfavourable edict and resture Chu Hung-chi to his former high position. Fortunately for the cause of progress, however, the Prince was agreeably disappointed, and Chu Hung-chi has started at last for his home, from the retirement of which he may never emerge, or, again, by one of these strange turns of the wheel of fortune, once more abandon for the turmoil and excitement of political lif i intrigues and counter-intrigues.

THE Slam Free Press says :- We notice with

I very great pleasure that the Public Works Department is making rapid strides in improving the city. Handsome buildings are springing up in the places which have been devastated by fire, and new roads are being constructed which will prove most convenient for the public. Never, perhaps, have the public roads been better attended to in Bangkok, than at present. Such activity is most desirable, paper of a recent attack by salt smurglers on especially at this time of the year when the rains are just commencing. The next new Three armed patrol boats were on duty at work which we may hope to see is the clear- Huatinghaien near fungkiang on the night of ing out of the klongs of the city. These the 18th ultimo, and about dawn they anchorwaterways are most essential to the clean. ed at Yehbsieh. The guard were sleeping liness and health of the town. At present and seventy or so, men armed with repeating: Among the man's deformities he was minus an them-in the large Court-room at the Supreme they are in a very bad way. Free circulation | rifles landed and came alongside the bosts. of water through them is rendered impossible | The soldiers' swakening was too late for them owing to their silted up condition. Some of in make any effectual resistance, and six were them are even recking with filth and give forth | immediately killed by a volley fired by the an awful stench which in itself is sufficient to l'attacking party, who at the same, time threw propagate disease. The drains and market bombs loaded with dynamite and gunpowplaces are also badly in need of being looked | der. One Ui-a military official-was wouldafter. It is most essential to the public health ed, dragged sshore and decapitated and his that the food bazzars, at least, should be kept head was stuck up in a tree. A petty officer. clean. The decaying vegetable and animal was also decapitated and head, stock on a matter that is allowed to accumulate attracts wooden lamp post. Two others were killed, swarms of insects which from the filth and their bodies baye not yet been recovered. fly on to the mest and other foodstuffs for Another two were wounded, but plunged into sale, thus forming a potent medium of the water and escaped by swimming. Another conveying disease germs. With better hygienic petty officer escaped in the same way unburt. and sanitary arrangement this danger could be The captain of the Salt Watchers, on receipt greatly lessened, Bangkok is badly in need of the news, at once set out for the spot on a of a proper drainage system without which the gunboat, and reported the occurrence to the place can never be kept in a clean, healthy con- Governor and Commandant of the Forces, and dition. It will take some time however before | seked the District Magistrate to hold his inquest such work will be realized. Very likely the on the slain. work of a water supply and a drainage system will go hand in hand; but in the meantime an Printed and Published by Jose PEDRO effort should be made to keep the existing BRAGA, for The Hongkong Telegraph Comdrains and water in a better condition, as pany, Lithited the Reinlag Office of the their present a ste is highly detrimental to the Company, No. 1, Ice House Road, in the City bealth and wellers of the lababitants.

Ist the early hours of last Thursday morning, of assault, while his assistant had to be sent to lings of the Army Ordnance Department among some amply ammunition boxes. Assoon as the alarm was given a company of the R.G.A. I turned out and extinguished the blaze. The fire brigade, under Chief. Inspector: Baker. Court to prosecute his assailant. Inspector appeared on the scope shortly afterwards, but their services were not necessary, The origin of the fire is unknown.

PUN KIN TONG, the clork, who was arrested last week for impersonating a Police Court interpreter and while under that diguise was alleged to have allempted to obtain the extradition of a certain man to Canton, is reported to have jumped his ball. When the case was called on at the Police Court this morning (4th inst.) the accused failed to put in an appearance. Mr. Hazeland, however, did not forfeit his bail (\$500) but gave him the opportunity to surrender before to-morrow.

"Nor guilty," was the decision Mr. G. N. Ormearrived at the Police ! ours, last Monday." in giving his decision in the case in which an amah was charged with stealing \$600 from a sale owned by Liuis Comar, the proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Ho'el. The woman awas acc rdingly discharged. It was said for the prosecution that the woman opened the safe with duplicate keys which she had made, that she extracted a satchel containing the money. and that in so doing the injured her hand. which accounted for the blood stains on the satchel. His Worship visited the premises on Saturday and examined the sale and he arrived at the conclusion mentioned above.

THERE seems to be quite a rush for motorboats, several having been sold recently to local and Peking buyers One just so'd to the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires is to be transported by steamer to Chinwantao and then run across to Péltaiho, a journey of only an hour or two. If the weather was fine most of these little boats could go alone along the coast between here and our so side resort; but, if any heavy weather ensued, they would run considerable risk and have to put in at any river mouth or creek along the coast line. We learn that more are theing get up from Shanghai for sale this season. Anything from 1,000 to 1,500 tacis is easily sold with good engines.-China Critic.

IT is stated in a Tokio despatch of 24th ulto. that details of a change in Russia's military base in the Far East are now known. Harbin. Russia's ante bellum military base, was securoly connected with Post Arthur and Vladivosick, in the form of a triangle; but the South Manchurian Railway is now in the possession of the Japanese, while Changehun and Kirin are within Japan's sphere of influence. A hose circumstances make the connexion between Vladivostok and Siberia most insecure and affect considerably the military value of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Russia accordingly abandons for strategic purposes the Chinese Eastern Railway and removes her military base to Irkutsk, which will be extensively fortified, with Chita as an advanced station. .. In order to connect Chita with Vladivostok the Amur Railway will be buil to Khabarovsk and connexion will be secure i from that point with Vladivos'ok by the Ussun Railway. Rusi sia's military movements in the Far East must henceforth be studied on the batis of this pro-

THE Manila Cablenews of 25th ult. says :-After navigating every important waterway on the lobe for nigh on 50 years, having a number of names, doing service as a gentleman's pleasure yacht, as a river boat in China, as an insurrecto dispatch vessel, as an interisland coaster, and being the cause of endless litigstion in the courts, the veteran and timehonoured, ancient and illustrious Don Engratio is to be turned over to a Chinese shipping firm of Hongkong to do with her as it wills. Descon A. W. Prautch, who came over yesterday on the Loongsang from Hongkong, brings this sad intelligence. bought the vessel at auction a few weeks ago, actuated by the one desire of promoting British | from her island home, never to return. As befits her antecedents, she will carry instruments) of warfare. Her cargo will consist of three dozen large and heavy artillery guns, Tahlgrens and smooth bores. The guns were bought at auction months ago and have been parked ever since on the south side of the Pasig opposite the custom house. They will be Assistant Grand Secretary and President of melted at Hongkong. Loading begins tomorrow.

> WE (Singapors Fres Press) suppose that our lucky holders of Tanjong Pagers have long ere now discounted their drawings from that lavish realisation, by reinvestment in subber or tin remains that 1200,000 in beautiful red gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export to the happy holders of Tanjong Pagar shares in Singapore. This should arrive by next mail, or rather next P. and O. Mail, and a good many lucky persons here, if they have not already committed themselves too farin advance, will have a wealth of dollars to play with. That the unlucky Government will gnash its teeth badly is a more superficial detail. It has been a truly memorable transaction. Arbitration has ever been an unlucky operation for the British Government, from the days of the Straits of Juan de Fuca on through the Alabama case, to the Alaska affair. And when the heart of the Straits Government-allowing as a matter of pleasantry that such an organism could have a heart-ever comes to be examined in a post-mortem sort of wav, the legend "Tanjong "Pavar" will be found imprinted thereon just as Queen Mary esserted in 1558 that the name of "Calais" would be found engraved upon her heart after her death.

THE following is an account taken from a native a guard boat a few hours from Shanghai! -

I of Victoria, Hongkong.

Hongkong Celebration

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

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MANAGER HANKOW. Shanghai-H: E R. HUNTER. BANKERS-LONDON AND COUNTY Head Office:-YOKOHAMA. BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED. MARSHILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGA- SYRIA About 17th Freight and PORE, PENANG, COLOM- Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R. July Passage. HONGKONG:-INTEREST ALLOWED. HONGKONG-LINTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of z per Cent. On Current Account at the rate of a per cent. BO and PORT SAID per Appunyon the daily balance. per Annum on the Daily Balance. On fixed deposit: ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For Further Parliculars, apply to For 3 months 21 per Cent. per Annum. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. For 6 months, 35 per Cent. per Annum.3% " For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum. TAKEO TAKAMICHI, , J. R. M. SMITH, Hongkobg, Ath July, 1907. Manager. Chief Manager. Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. Hougkong, 14th June, 1967. Intimations. THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK. AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. 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The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
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These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. AGENTS,

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Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

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, Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG.	JAPAN	Second half	JAVA PORTS	Second half
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TJIMAHI	JAVA	First balf	JAPAN	July First half
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	July First half	JAVA PORTS	July First half
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The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

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Bentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN. THE LATEST METHOD

AMERICAN: SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Monghong, 16th April, 1905

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET! REASONABLE FEES.

TSIN TING.

Consultation Free. Hongkong, soth June, 1904

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., L.D.

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Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

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Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45. ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

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Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premise i.

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The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare 'favourably with that of any port in the world.

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Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905-

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL

TO SAIL ...STEAMERS) WEDNESDAY. Capt. C. Nahrath Noon, 17th July, 1907. and HAMBURG SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE) 'ZIETHN" About WEDNESDAY, Capt. Rud Meyer - 17th July, 1907 and YOKOHAMA...... MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRIS-) " MANILA"...... THURSDAY. BANE, SYDNEY and MEL. Capt. Minison Noon, 18th-July, 1907.

BOURNE "PRINZ WALDEMAR" } About FRIDAY," YOKOHAMA and KOBE 26th July, 1907. Capt. W. von Senden } ...

Capt. F. Sembill 9 A.M., 3rd Aug., 1907. For further Particulate, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MELCHERS & C.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

S" BORNEO" About SATURDAY.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN

Intimation.



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 8. PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right,

All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Lenses Ground. Ver of Alite' for illustrated Rookies on .. Desective birthe SHANGHAL CALCUTTA, 59, Bentinck Street. r 566, Nanking Road, 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. Hongkong, 27th Navember, 1905.

(TELEGRAMS-VICTORIA-SHAMEEN), SHAMEEN, CANTON, ON THE BRITISH CONCRESION. H. HAYNES,

HOTEL, (TELEGRAMS-FARNER-MACAO). MACAO, CHINA; IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

Capt. T. AUSTIN, R.W.R.,

Manager. DOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED RUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

WM. PARMER, Stageleter,

THR FAZE OF MAN-BATERS.

Man-eating tigers have been for some time very troublesome in the neighbourhood of Lahaghat in the Almorah district; but it is now hoped that the animals which did damage have been accounted for... In the beginning of March, Mr. E. L. Wildblood shot a tigress. found to be a man-eater, and was paid the reward of Rs. 200 offered by the Local Government. Hum n kills continued to occur. About midday, on the 11th May, some 25 women were gathering leaves together when t tigress appeared and scizing a young girl carried her off with hardly a sound. Mr. Corbett of Naini Tal, who was in the neighbourhood, succeeded in shooting it the next day. These two tigresses caused the death of about seventy persons, nearly all females. The one which Mr. Wildblood shot measured eight feet one inch. The second one was of small size, but not young, and had on one side lost both the upper and lower canine tootha Both of them had old bullets in them. The ocal Government instead of paying a money reward for the second tigress determined to present Mr. Corbett with a rifle, the tehaildar with a gun, and the patwori with a bunting knife, with suitable inscriptions on them, and the Lieutenant-Governor proposed to take the opportunity of presenting them himself.

A NEW COMPASS.

Peter Peregrinus, who lived about 1269, is understood to be the inventor of the pivoted mariner's compass. Many and notable are the improvements which since that date have been made in this all important aid to safe navigation. Indeed, one might almost suppose that there was little room for any new idea on the subject. A spirit compass, which differs in one notable particular from other compasses; has, however, recently been devised by Mr. J. C. I obbie.

As regards the need for this, new compass, the inventor explains that in these days of high speed steamers, where the compass is frequent. ly placed well forward in the vestel, there is apparently a twisting motion of the ship as she makes her way through the water. This motion, together with the greater vibration experienced because of the forward position in which the steering compass is, placed in fast modern steamers, has a disturbing effect on the compass card. To overcome this trouble Mr. Dobbie has prepared a spirit compass, the essential feature of which is the reduced size of the floating card in proportion to the diameter of the compass bowl. It is a well-known scientific fact that if a vessel containing liquid is subjected to motion, that motion is imparted to the liquid itself, the area of disturbance of the contained fluid being greatest at the sides of the containing vessel. The principle of the new compass is that, by removing the periphery of the card further than usual from the inside surface of the bowl -in other words, using a smaller card-greater steadiness will be obtained. Thus, by using a 7 inch card in a 10 inch bowl, and at the same time leaving a considerable space between the body of the float and the bottom of the bowl, it is claimed that a stea y compass under all conditions is obtained. In regard to the necessary error of parallax owing to the distance of the card from the "lubber's point" this is obviated by introducing a special "lubber line" in proximity to the compass card.

It is known, principally from experience gathered on the trial trips of fast steamers over shallow water, that the bottom interferes with the free movement of the ship which is steaming above. It is the same in the compass, and hence the need for a deep spirit bowl. In this new compass, which is specially designed for fast mail and passenger steamers, and also, for torpedo-boats and fighting ships the card is of tale, suspended on a pivot of very hard metal working in an agate cap. It is known that if the compass needles, which direct the card, are made of a greater length than, say, fo ir inches, the needles may have the effect of inducing magnetism into the correcting globes placed on either side of the binnacle. To prevent this, the needles of the Dobbie compass are not longer than four inches. This patent spirit compass, with its smaller card, will, we understand, shortly be placed on the market —Shipping Gazette.

CRYLON "AN EXCELLENTLY. GOVERNED COLONY."

Such is the dictum of the Spectator reviewer in dealing" with Colonel. Murray's "Imperial Outposts"; but the Editor should read the History of our Railways in our pamphlet which shows how lamentably the Colonial Office has failed to keep up with the requirements of the Colony. We quote:

"The chapter on Ceylon does justice to that excellently governed Crown Colony; but the financial comparison between Caylon and the self-gaverning Colonies is a lapse unworthy of Colonel Murray's general good sense. There can be no comparison of any value between the conditions of life smoog Cinghaless and Australians or Canadians. When we have Crown Colony, government applied to people who could govern themselves if they would, or if there were enough of them, we see apathy like that among the British unofficial class in Singapore, which Colonel Murray is himself the first to deplore. We must pass over his strictures, on the unnecessarily expensive arbitration on the Singapore harbour works, and can only mention his warnings about the dangers of the "yellow peril, at Shanghal."-Caylon Observer.

NOTICE

HE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongbong Tolycraft and they are warned against paying more than WEM CREEK (10 cts.) per Single Copy. THE MANAGER.

Honghong, Telegrafit Co. Lad. Hangkong, sorb Saptora ber. ..

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TFFICES At No. 14, DRE VOUX ROAD CENTRAL (formerly occupied by Messrs, Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Apply to the little of the lit

HO TUNG. Compradore Department, Jardine, Matheson & Co. Hongkong, 4th April, 1907."

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LIOUSE No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, TI Kowloon HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon. from 1st August next.

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ARGE and 'SP \Clous GODOWNS Nos. 9,91, 9b, 9c, and 10, PRAYA HAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty. Apply to-

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER.

FIRST Class TILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints. Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:-SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, inth January, 1903.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY,
This is thougo of research and experiment, when
all nature, so to speak, is remarked by the acientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science
has indeed made giant strides during the past
contury, and among the—by so means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord Rostan, John Velpeau, Maisonneuva, the well-known Chasselg. Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Johert, Valpeau, Maisonneuva, the well-known Chansalgenac, and indeed by all who are regarded as nuthorities in such matters, including the selection of these matters, including the selection of these who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent is the removal of these disease has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, genes outsinger, and far beyond the mere powered such could over have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a resedy so potent altoration in the one came and in the other so effectually, speedly and mainly to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or interied disease in all their proteen forms as to lave se to take one in all their proteen forms as to lave se to take of the condition of acquired or interied disease in all their proteen forms as to lave se to take of the CNN.

THE REW PREMON REMARDY

Which may certainly rank with it sot take peace dence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little estentation and noise have been mand that herbest created for the medicine where ever introduced appears to preve that it, is deprined to can into oblivion all those questionship remedies that were formerly the nois reliance of medical ment of Therapion pay be obtained of the principal chamists and mirrhalis throughout the world. —Discould Suide aldoration; Kinasaury.

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and

WM. POWELL, LTD., HONGKONG.

Hongkonz, 6th July. 1907.

Public Companies.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY. LIMITED.

TOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREET ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, will be held at the Company's d Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 19 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, when the subjoined Resolution will be pro-

That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$90,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's reserve fund and accordingly that the same be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders registered as such in the Register of Shareholders of the Company at the date of the passing of this Resolution in proportion to shares held by them respectively and that the General Managers be and they are hereby authorised to distribute among the shareholders the 20,000 unissued shares

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 15th July, to SATURDAY, the 2 th July, 19 7, explosives is very much greater than that of both days inclusive:

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMBANI LIMITED.

N INTERIM DIVIDEND of 50 cents A per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 12th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 10th, 11th and 12th July,

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

For Sale.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-OHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, - COAL AND PROVISION MER-CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSON AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR TJARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY P'11.7 DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

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EVERY KIND OF SH I'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 7th March, 1907.

HONGKONG THE STUDIO

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAIHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR

DORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR-GING and COPYING in all Sizes. LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS

ON HAND, PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hangkong, 15th September, 1004.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, | trivial course.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

LIMITED.

In Casks, of 375 lbs. net \$4.50 per Cask ex Factory.

in Bage of 250 Ibs. net \$2.70 per Bag ex Factory. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers Hangkong, and October, 19:6 - [45

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM This is a condition (or d'sease) to which doctors give many names, but which lew of them really understand. It is imply weakness—a break-down, at it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No maiter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or wearings, depression of spirits and wast of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour— VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experient deproves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION NO. 3
than by any other kn wn combination, we to the secondary of the two to need directions accompanying it, will the shate-red health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LITTED UP AFRED OF LITTED UP AFRED OF LITTED UP AFRED OF LITTED UP AFRED OF MALE OF MALE AND LITTED UP AFRED OF MALE OF MALE AND LITTED UP AFRED OF AND LITTED UP AFRED UP AND LITTED UP AND LI THERAPION is sold by Chemists thingshout the world, Price in England, Price parties, Price as a finish Government frame (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every parties by order of the Majorty's illust, Commissions, and without which it is a forgot,

gold by all Chemist.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

METHOD OF M INUFACTURE. MACHINERY EMILOYED.

could make was good enough for the warlike

WHAT HIGH, EXPLOSIVES ARE.

not explode except under special conditions. tests, it is found to be free from every trace of Ordinary black powder gives out its explosive acid. property if ignited by a match or a spark. An explosion results, because black powder is an intimate mechanical mixture of certain combustibles, which burn with great rapidity, and produce enormous pressures. But to obtain full effects from high explosives, a detonator must be used, and the rapidity of explosion of such gunpowder.

NITROGEN THE BASIS. The basis of all high explosives is a chemical combination of certain nitrogenous substances. Nitrogen is an inert element, and, therefore, does not maintain a firm grip of the substances with which it is united, and such substances are said to be unstable. In the production of high explosives the object is to produce a substance which, while reasonably stable under certain ordinary conditions, can be put into a condition of such excessive inslability that it will decompose instantaneously. This instantaneous decomposition is explosion, and it is brought about with high explosives by means of a smal detonator charge that is exploded in the middle of the charge of high explosives, and thereby gives such a shock to the chemical molecular structure of the high, explosive that the latent instability is evaked, and explosion ensues.

THE DETONATOR. A detonator for this purpose usually consists of a shell containing a compound known as fulminate of mercury, with which is sometimes mixed a chloride, and a detonator must be of such size and power as to be capable of bringing about this condition of molecular instability throughout the whole of the charge to be fired, otherwise a portion of the charge may not be destroyed, and may remain, a subsequent danger in a mine or elsewhere.

A safe and characteristic high explosive of the propulsive order is the cordite which is used in firearms of all sizes. Cordite consists of gun-cotton, nitro glycerine, and tmineral jelly, suitably incorporated by aid of a solvent acctone, which is dried out of the mixture, and leaves finished cordite as a horny, tough substance, resem'ling celluloid in appearance. Naturally, in the production of an explosive, the dangerous processes must be minimised, and cleanliness, accuracy, and great care are required. In cordite, though solidity has been attained, the dangerous instability has been so far overcome that only by ignition can it again be brought into action. We may thus follow the manufacture of this article as one of the safest and best known propellant explosives, for cordite is used only as an ammunition.

NITRO GLYCERI VE. The nitro glycerine used in cordite is a sub stance made by acting upon glycerine with nitric acid. Nitro-glycerine, termed "N. G.1 technically, is a dangerous liquid, but it can be made safe by certain admixt ne of other materials. Thus, dynamite is merely Kicselguhr, or diatomaceous earth, calcined and clean which has been allowed to absorb a quantity of 'N. G.". The quantity absorbed must al ways be less than the cipillarity of the cellu lar' diatoms enables them easily to retain without drip or overflow. Kieselguhr full charged with N. G. so that the liquid leaks out of the compound, is as dangerous as the unabsorbed liquid, because, when fully charged, there is no capacity for innocuous compression, and the full danger of an incompressible, unstable liquid may be developed by the most

The first process in a complete factory is the preparation of the raw materials, the principal of which is nitric acid. Nitric acid, the prime agent in effecting the nitration of hydrocarbons and carbohydrates to form explosive: compounds, is made by beating nitrate of sodium (Chili saltpetre) with sulphuric acid, in an iron retort. The nitric acid is given off at vapour, and is suitably condensed in large earthenware globular vessels, arranged in series? The acid, which condenses in these to a bright lemon coloured fuming liquid, is drawn off, and is then mixed to the specific gravity in the manufacture of explosives. One of the by: products of the action of sulphuric acid on saltpetre is bisulphate of sodium, which has a value in the preparation of ammonia salts for

manurial purposes. NITRO-CELLULOSE.

Nitro-collulose varies in constitution accord. ing to the objects for which it is required. landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous It is made in the form of di-nitro-cellulose and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-(commonly known as soluble nitro-cellulose kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-(commonly known as gun cotton), and other pany, Limited, at Kowloon, whence del vary variation, the greater degree of nitration cor. may be obtained, responding with a more energetic action, the lower nitro-cottons being used for celluloid and similar products. According to the degree of nitrification desired, the cotton is steeped in a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids in varying ing undelivered after the oth of July, will be proportions and strength. Dry gun cotton is subject to rest, very liable to explode on percussion, .It .can be detenated when wet, but will not take fire in a wet condition, and it is kept in a more or less damp condition as far as possible during Joly, or they will not be recognized. the process of manufacture of explosives.

TREATING THE RAW COTTON. Special tanks are provided in which it species Undersigned. are mixed, and it may be here observed that the concentrated scide do not appreciably attack from and lead, and that tanks made of [Q ! either metal are employed to contain the acide.

By the old process cotton is dipped in batches of about a pound at a time into the acid mixture in acid or stoneware baths, which are watercooled. It is lifted out, and the surplus acid is gently squeezed out of it, and each dipping is The good old bluck powder that anyone then put to so ak and nitrate for twenty-fourhours. The cotton is good white waste from needs of centuries, but the advance of chemical cotton factories, cleaned and bleached. It science has put /into the hands of mankind usually preferred in this form because it hangs, explosives that excel gunpowder marvellously. together sufficiently in the dipping. When The "strong man armed" is not properly souking is complete the batches are placed, one equipped till he has a plentiful store of these at a time, in a centrifugal extractor, and the destructive agents and the means of making surplus acid is expelled. The gua-cotton is then at once drowned in water, and conveyed to tanks, where it is washed and boiled for. "High explosives, properly so-called," says perhaps, thirty-six hours to remove all acid Casster's Magazine, are those which will It is not considere | washed until, by delicate

NEW SYSTEM OF NITRATION.

In the latest system of nitration by displacement the acid is run into shallow pans of brown earthenware with perforated holding-down plates of the same-material. The requisite amount of cotton is steeped in the arid; and left for two or three hours to nitrate, and a thin layer or water is rullover the acid as a shield against the air. When nitration is complete, the acid is run out and water is gently run in above it, so that as the acid runs out it is followed down by the water. This is found to greatly diminish the further washing required.

PULPING THE COTTON. When sufficiently washed, the nitrated cotton is placed for several hours, in a paper-pulper. There it is passed con innously around under the beater knives until it is in a condition of complete division, exactly like paper pulp. is afterwards partially dried and ground into powder. If required for condite it is pressed into blocks, dried, put into indiarubber bags, and carried to where the nitro-glycerine

THE MANUFACTURE OF NITRO-GLYCERINE. The mixed acids, aitric and sulphuric, are brought to the manufacturing building, and discharged by air pressure into an overhead tank, whence the liquid gravitates to the nitrators. The converter vessel or nitrator is made of thick lend, solidly burned together. Burned into the bottom are coils of air pipes, perforated to admit air, for i. all these dangerous pr crases stirring is required and air is the most easy and frictionless means of agitating a liquid. The acids having been run into the converter, the glycerine is aprayed by an air inspirator, which rises from the pipes in the converter bottom, and the temperature is carefully watched. As a safety precaution, the whole room is built above a deep tank of cold water, and in case of emergency a single movement of a lever will discharge the co tents of the nitrator into this large tank. Thempty the nitrator waste acid is run in at the bottom and the nitrated glyce, rine is thus forced to overflow,

MIXING FOR CORDITE ; The blocks nitrated cotton are now filled with nitro-glycerine, and, after being mixed by band, the substance is then taken to the incorporating house, where it is put into mixors. To the mixture a solvent called acetone is added. This is a volatile liquid, which ultimate. ly dries out of the finished cordite, and is used only to form the mixture into dough. Kneading proceeds for three and a half hours, when 5 per cent. of mineral jelly is added, and the kneeding goes on as long again. The dough ing Trade Mark :-now only requires drying and pressing to form

DRYING AND SHAPING.

It how remains to put the cordite into shape and dry it. The name cordite indicates its shape, for the material is used in the forms o fine threads, cords, or rods, or even tubes, according to the size of the gun in which it is to be fired. The thickness of the cords and their length are determined by the dirensions of the barrel and the nature of the ballistics required. Thus is a pistol the cordite is in the form of a fine thread of about optin, diameter when dry, up to perhaps 0.55 n. for a large gun. To make these cords the finished paste is loaded into cylinders and pressed into them by a plunger with slow movement. These cylinders are of various sizes, according to the size of cordite. The most tedious process is the dryingtout of the solvent acctone. If the drying is done quickly the surface of the cords is hardened, and the solvent cannot escape from the interior. Large cordite may thus require as many as 1,6:0 hours to dry. Cordite is not sluff which can be made rapidly, and it is therefore necessary to have a large stock on

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLGYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium. Treasure and Valuables, are being

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless potice to the contrary be given before TUES-DAY, the and of July, at I P.M. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and al. Goods remain-

All broken chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th of July, at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 13th of

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

* HORDDEDTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agenis.

Hongkons, and July, 1997,

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING. Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impresible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way, "I If we could but rob cod liver. nil of its sickening taste, and smell and thep. combine it with two or three other ingredients, we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician (wenty-five years ago " " But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn end liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine. than you can turn the Codfi h itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative propesties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt. and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and t is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impuritics, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, F. R. C. P., London,-M. D. C. M., Victoria University,-M. B., Toronto University,-Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles.4 It increases the appelite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, wil not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere,

> BRITISH STEAMER -"NETHERTO"."

ORDER of the UNDER WRITERS; the undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of the above steamer as divides it into thin particles Meantime air she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition

Tenders must be delivered not later than 10th July.

GILMAN & Co., Lloyds Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1907. THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

TOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. W. G. HUMPHREYS AND COMPANY, of No. 16, Queen's Road Gentral, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchants and Commission Agents, have, on the 30th day of May, 1507, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the follow-

The representation of a Peacock perched on a Bough of a Tree in a Garden, and the name "W. G. Humphreys & Co."; in the name of W. G. HUMPHREYS & COM-PANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of Articles of Clothing in

Class. 38. A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the Under-

Dated the 5th day of June, 1907. WILKINSON & GRIST,

Solicitors for the Applicants.

DEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. 🕒	, ← 1		•
7.30 a.m. 10		Ruary '	ro minutes:
7.20 a.m. 10	9,30 2,00	******	
7,30		Ruary	s minutes.
9.30 a.m. to	I TOO WHEN	******	
9.30		Every	ic minuics,
11.30 a.m. to	1 2-42 heres	*****	s minutes.
	TE TO THE	Every	io minutes.
12.45 p.m. to	1112 hans	43	
	1 4 5 70.10	Every	15 minutes
TITS p.m. to	1.42. b	77	10 minutes,
m m 10	7. T C D.M.	C.VCIY	io minnios
1.45 p.m. to		17	er minntes.
3.15 p.m. to	7.00 D.III.	""CACIA	is minutes,
3.12 h.m		Duevo	re minutes.
2 20 p.m. 10	T DO D.M.	*** CAGE	15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to		TWATE	10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to	9,00 P.III	44 4 44 K. A. A. A.	TO Manage
2.00 him	•		

NIGHT CARS. 8,45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes 9.00 3.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes. 11.45 2.m. to 12 co nuon ... Every if minutes, 12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every to minutes. 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every to minutes. 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every to minutes. NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS, Extra cars at 3 15 p.m., 12,50 p.m. and 11,45 p.m.

Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Des Voeux Road Central. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

General Managors. Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

COLD STORAGE

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, COL') STORAGE available at PAST POINT. Stores will be Open at to AM, and 4 PM dally, Bunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods, WM PARLANE.

Hongkong, and Jane, 1001.

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

OTICE is hereby given that, owing to the INCREASE of the Business of Messre, H. PRICE & CO. WINE MERCHANTS OF No. 1:, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been formed into'a Company with Limited liability under the name and ctyle of Messis, H. PRICE & CO., LIMITEP, with Mr. A. E ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to, and owing by, the late firm, will be received, and paid, by Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

> H. PRICE & CO., LID. H. PRICE & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1007.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

TOWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LANDED PROPERTY situate (CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's wharf and facing the river. Title Deeds can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

For further patticulars, apply to-GOLDRING and BARLOW, Solicitors,

A. CHAZALON & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907.

6, Queen's Road Central, WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREMEEPERS.

10, Queen's Road Central.

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT in pints and Baby bottles.

FRENCH SYRUPS GRENADINE, GROSEILLE, &c.

VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS suitable for Pic-nic. Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

NEW BICYCLES

FREE WHEELS, DOUBLE BRAKES,

(COMPLETE)

From \$80.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS 1.1

FOR SALE,

Repaired, Cleaned, Overhauled, and Broken Parts Duplicated under Expert Supervision.

OLD MACHINES RENOVATED. TERMS VERY MODERATE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED,

BICTCLES

FOR SALE, REPAIRED. EXCHANGED, AND FOR HIRE,

THE DRAGON CYCLE CO... II, D'AGUILAR STREET. Hongkong, 7th May, 1907,

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without anning a doctor's bill or fulling into the docp duch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a road party. By the introduction of the party of the introduction of the party of the party of the party.

ERAPION As complete production has been product in the debeen restored to health and happlasss who to

miserable existence.

Mo. 1—A Severelas Macon interpretation in the interpretation of interpretation being by laying the foundation of interpretation being by laying the foundation of interpretation being by laying the foundation of interpretation being processed experience of the process o

Sold by all Chemists.

Intimation.



at present ascertainable, an indefinite figure

and he will be a bold statistician who will

attempt to say, even approximately, what

"the necessities of the Colony" are in such

a matter. There is no authority who can

venture upon a reliable opinion. How the

difficulty of overcoming the influx of the

provincial coins of Cliffa into the Colony

by prohibiting them from getting into cir-

culation can be met is the crux of the

whole situation. We have heard the

Government decried on every hand for

its policy in connection with one of the

most difficult financial problems of the

hour as affecting the commercial pro-

sperity of Hongkong. But we reiterate the

view we once before expressed that the Col-

onial authorities are far from being to blame

for the present deadlock, which we have

arrived at mainly by the supineness of the

traders in accepting the alien-coins and put-

ting them into circulation in the course of

their business in Hongkong and its vicinity.

A few years ago when the problem present-

ed none of the acute features which it does

to day the Government did the Chamber of

Commerce the honour of approaching it for

the Chamber's transactions we find that the

information given the Government by that

august body of merchants and traders was

to the effect that Hongkong was powerless

to restrict the importation of foreign coins

measures which the Government of Kwang-

the Colony the many millions of its small

coins which had found their way into favour

amongst the Chinese in the interior of that

province and beyond. Now the same

difficulty presents itself to the Government

form for the reason that since the time

to which we allude millions of coins

have been minted profitably to the provin-

cial treasury of Canton, and sent out to.

Hongkong where they have found ready cir-

culation and acceptance hat the Govern-

ment finds itself impotent to decree the

prohibition of the alien Chinese coin is

evident from the fact that not even so much

as a tentative effort is made or any sugges-

tion offered in the notification on the sub-

ject under discussion. It has been often and

often urged that, because the Straits Settle-

ments, Siam and the Philippines had found

it practicable to prohibit the influx of for-

eign coins into their territories, there was no

reason why Hongkong should not promul-

gate a decree against the coins issued by the

Vicercy of Canton and dumped into our

great entrepot of trade in Hongkong. Cf

course, the advocates of prohibition cannot.

as the hinterland trade of the places

cited is controlled absolutely by their respec-

tive governments, whereas our own hinter-

land is China itself, which presents an

interests of Hongtong and China itself.

Moreover, the army of officers which would

be required by the anomalous-introduc-

tion of a preventive service in the free

port of Hongkong so as to detect the

would involve such an enormous expendi.

ture that it would militate against any and

whatever advantage that might accrue.

to the trade of the Colony by the en-

forcement of such a prohibition. That

is, of course, assuming that such a problem-

tion could be made effective, but we

argue that it could never be so; first, by

reason of the fact that Hongkong is a free

port; second, by reason also of the fact that

many scores of junks enter all the ports of

the island and the New Territories every

twenty-four hours; and also by the difficul-

ties which the maritime communications of

the port and the mainland present in main-

taining an effective excise service. No sane

individual in the Colony will argue that the

freedom of the port should be destroyed

simply to keep out the coins of a foreign

government, when it is in the power or

the traders themselves, if they were to co-

operate amongst themselves, to reject:

the foreign subsidiary tokens tendered:

business. By the publication of the

notification not one step i is advanced

towards the adoption of any remedial

measures to overcome the currency difficul.

ties of Hong ong The Government is

powerless. The situation has been created

by the merchants and traders themselves,

and by the moneychingers, whose business

it is to turn a profitable dollar out of their

exchange transactions. Let the commercial

section of the community combine to resist

the acceptance of the foreign coin and then

we will find that the difficulty will automati-

cally resolve itself in the currency of Canton

being so depreciated that it will be accepted,

only at its intrinsic value. If its local

market value should by any circumstance go

in payment in the ordinary course of

insuperable 'difficulty in legislating in

WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARET.

ST ESTEPHE\$ 7.50 ST. JULIEN 900 LA ROSE 12.00 CHATEAU HAUT BRION LARRIVET ... 18.00 CHATEAU MOUTON D'ARMAILHACQ ... 22,00 " 24,00 CHATEAU PONTET CARNET 25.00 CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET... ... 30 00 CHATEAU RAUZAN... ... 44.0) CHATEAU LAFITE 50.00

OUR CLARETS, including the ing a clear course in the question of the generally during the year 1906 has been the lowest priced, are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be th genuine product of the juice of the grape.

.CLARETS from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to connoisseurs to need comment, and we can con--fidently recommend them a mature and in fine condition."

S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED, -

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Hangkong, 11th June, 1907.

The Mongkong Celegrap!

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

THE QUESTION OF SUBSIDIAR

It will be remembered that at a recen meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon Mr. E. Osborne made a series of enquiries relative to the subsidiary coinage of Hongkong, to which the Colonial Secretary replied that "a notification to the public or the subject of subsidiary coin generally being considered." Mr. Osborne also enquired whether the Government would in form the public that British subsidiary coins are legal tender up to \$2 in silver or \$1 in copper on each bill. To that the Colonia Treasurer replied that there was no objection to adding that fact to the notification In the current issue, of the Government Gazette the notification to which if Colonial Treasurer referred is published, and gives substantial effect to M Osborne's request. The notification contains no more information than has been generally known by the better-informed people of Hongkong and, of course, by the entire body of merchants and traders in the importation of the prosibited currency Colony. The only fact which is apparent to those not dealing with the question of currency and exchange, as an everyday affair, is the fact that the coins minted at Canton or other places in China are only eightninths of the value of the standard coin of the Colony. The rest of the information which makes up the text of the notification is the fact that the legal tender of Hongkong subsidiary coins is one of \$2 nominal value in silver and \$1 in copper. That i a matter of common knowledge even, we may presume, among the schoolboys of the city. One important fact, however, to be adduced from the information imparted in the official communication is that all coins tendered to Government departments by the public in payme it of monies due to the Government will not be put into circulation again. Such coins, we are informed, the Government intend to send to the meltingpot and so reduce the amount in circulation to one actually " required by the necessities of business in the Colony." If by the return of the two million odd dollars of subsidiary coins last year to Birmingham the Colony had to incur a loss of something like \$100,000 we dread to contemplate what will be the expense involved by the luxury of returning some \$400,000,000 of subsidiary coins, which is the amount estimated that has been put into circulation in the Colony. By a process of elementary withmetic let us multiply by 200 and we arrive at the enormous total of \$20 000,000 which .. the Colony might be required to pay for the privilege of calling in the subsidiary coins, allowing, of course, a certain amount for what is considered as being required "by the necessities, of business in the Colony." That amount is for all practical purposes, as

below the metal price of the taken then milions more than during 1905. The mere coin as the provincial mints may agree to do number of vessels engaged, especially sailing Hongkong

PROSPEROUS SHANGHAL. Hongkong and hanghai are she indissolubly bound together in a complunity of interests which extends to every/branch of business and social life that the affairs of the Northern Settlement are of perennial interest to the residents in this Colony. That interest is specially directed to the trade operations of Shanghai and there is not a meeting of merchants there which is not scanned and read with attention by the investing public of Hongkong: - 7 he report of the Commissioner of Customs, Nr. H. Elgar Hobson, on the trade of the port last year should, in these circumstances, find a wider public than those which are generally issued by the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime its advice on the matter, and in doing so we | Customs and, as will be seen later, it merits must give credit to the administration at the | that consideration on its own intrinsic value. time for consulting a body which should. The Commissioner begins in the best certainly have been possessed of the best spirit of the well-satisfied official, for information and of the practical experience | remarks | that: "The most interesting which might guide the Government in steer- | characteristic of the condition of Shanghai standard currency in Hongkong for its trade | ever-increasing expansion of the .town in requirements. Looking up past volumes of every direction." He states that new extensions are constantly being developed Reference is made to the engineering and architectural works begun or completed, and proceeds to deal with the enormous expaninto the Colony for fear of the retaliatory sion in the motor-car trade, to which we may have occasion in a future article to tung might be advised to take and return to refer. In fact the entire section which goes testimony to the progress of Shanghai in the right direction. Educational facilities are improving, scientific studies are becoming popular, and the !! immense success attained of Hongkong in a far more aggravated by the local Dock Company during the last few years has naturally attracted competitors, who have recently so increased in numbers as to seriously threaten the hitherto unquestioned supremacy." With regard to the revenue of the Customs it will not be pleasant reading for the Britisher to learn that the duties paid by vessels flying the British flag have fallen off by over half a million Haikwan taels, but that does not mean to say that the British mercantile marine is in any great danger of losing its leading position, for while the daty paid by the British flag amounted to over seven million tacks the nearest competitors, the Germans, only paid million and a half, the Japanese ranking third, with slightly over one million. "The total collection was over 12? million tacls, The case was adjourned. showing an increase of about three-quarters of a million tack above the collection of the preceding year, which was already the be aware of the difficulties of such a policy, under export dutes (over Hk. Tls. 300,000), but the increase of over Hk. Tls. 180,000 in tonnage dues is a testimony to the evergrowing size of steamers visiting the port, Under flag distribution, as compared with. the figures for 1905, it is noticeable that the matter of such vital importance to the trade duties paid under the British flag show a the Japanese flag exhibits the interesting increase of over 1 million, having augmented 700 per cent., and immediately RETURNS of the average amount of bank recovered, with interest, their trace lost during the war. The German flag has held its own, with a slight increase of about Hk. Th. 200,000; while the Chinese flag remains al most stationary, with a slight improvement of Hk. Tls 60,000. It will be observed that Chartered Bank of India, no less than 5,419 drawbacks (Hk. Tls. 146,707) were marked for cash payment during the year, as compared with 3,022 (Hk. Tls. 96,300) in 1905. The new facilities for rapidly obtaining issue drawbacks, as introduced from the st December, 1903, having evidently proved of advantage to merchants, who utilise them freely." Entering the main of foreign trade, the Commissioner states that the gross value of arrivals. aggregated over 2272 million tacks, against 2594 million tacks in 1905; but these figures cover the vast stocks of piece goods ordered at the close of the Russo-Japanese war, and sanguine buyers in many cases over-estimated the stocks that they would be able to pose of. Consequently, the local reserves of offtake gradually resumed its normal; course during the first half of the year, and during the latter half the falling off was nearly universal, reaching in some cases to over 33 per cent. Indian yarns, it is stated, lead in the market, but they do not command anything like the value of Japanese or certain local varieties. Russian oil has disappeared altogether from the Shanghai market; Américan case oll shows a decrease of some fifteen million gallons; while Sumatra oil has increased by over 60 per cent., which must be good reading for

the shareholders of the joint British and

Java Company, which controls the oil-fields

in the South. The total tonnage of all the

vessels visiting the post during the year

eggregated 17,372,962 tons, or nearly three

if it has no market for its production by the vessels under the Japanese and native flags, irrevocable law of supply and demand the is of little weight, since such are mainly Government of Canton will find itself com | launc'-towed craft on the Soochow-Hangpelled in its own interest to desist from chow traffic, Among the foreign flags the turning out a coin which is debased in the British flag shows a decrease of about eyes of the commercial community of 100,000 tons, while the Japanese exhibits the remarkable increase of over 500 per cent., having gone up for steamer tonnage from 488,653 in 1905 to 1,860,007. The French flag also shows a notable increase of about double the preceding year's figures, viz., 773,249 steamer tonnage, against 433,500. This is chiefly due to the fact that there has been a new line of three magnificent river steamers bearing the French flag. It is worthy of note, says the C' immissioner, that many of these local lines, the French, German and Japanese among others, are in receipt of subsidies from their respective Governments, which enable them to compete under very advantageous conditions with other lines less favourably situated. The large Danish steamers running to Vladivostock are practically Russian owned, and run in connexion with the Trans-Siberian Railway. The transfer of flag will probably be arranged before long, thereby entitling the company to claim a subsidy from the Russian Government as mail carriers. The opium imports amounted to 13,068 piculs as compared with 13,981 in 1906 and 10,285 in 1905, while the value increased from five or six million taels. From the Customs point of view Shanghai is flourish ling, and it will be the wish of those in Hongkong, who are interested in the Northern and that new schemes are daily maturing. Settlement, that its prosperity may be reflected in the balance-sheets of the numerous companies in which local investors are in

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

under the sub-head of "local" is a THE German mail of the 5th June was delivered in London on the 5th inst.

> THE following telegram has been received by the Colonial Secretary from the Consul General at Newchwang :- " Quarantine imposed against Hongkong."

MR. D. W. Tratman has been appointed to act as: Police Magistrate in the islands of the New Territories during the absence on vacation leave of Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, or until further rotice, with effect from the 2nd instant.

A CHINARAN, who gave the name of Tong Yik, and who stated that he was a "boy employed at the Hongkong Club, was arrested in Oueen's Road Central, last night, for steal ing a gold car-pick from a woman. The woman, Liu So, residing at 17, Gough Street carried the ear-pick in her hair. Accused was alleged to have gone up behind her, grabbed the pick, and tried to get away, but he was brought up by the crowd. He was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, this forenoon, on a charge of street snatching.

Two junkmen, owners of licensed junks Nos Sto59H and S624H, came before Mr. F. A Hazeland, in the Police Court, this morning, largest on record. The increase is mainly on a charge of cruelty to animals. Police Sergeant Blackman, of No. 7 Police Station, who prosecuted, said that on the second instant he went aboard the accused's junks, which were moored alongside the praya wall, at Kennedy Town and saw that there were sixty cows on each junk. - Each cow was tied by the nose, the end of the rope being fastened to the bottom of the junk, causing the cittle needless sufferdecrease of over half a million taels, while ing as they were unable to move. The junkmen pleaded ignorance. His Worship floed them \$25 each, which was paid.

> notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1907, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks :-

Average - Specie in Amount. Reserve.

Australia and China, \$3,197,611 \$4,300,000 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpora-

National Bank of China, Limited, 215,799 100,000

Total, \$19,752,783 13,400,000

WHEN a number of fitters, who reside at No. 14, Suidter Street, Tai-kok-tsui, returned home from work last evening they found the place ransacked and property to the value of \$45.90 stolen. Most of the property that was carried away belonged to two nem, who lost no time in communicating with Sergeaut Sim, at Samshui-po Police Station. Meanwhile it became known that the cook employed by the fitters had disappeared. He was traced to a house some distance away, where the stolen property was discovered. At the Police Court, to-day, piece goods increased enormously, as the the cook, Cheung Chat, pleaded guilty to charge of theft and he was sentenced by Mr. Hazeland to six weeks hard labour and six hours in the stocks.

> THE 21st half-yearly report of the Japan Flour Milling Company for the period from December to May last, just published, shows the net profit for the period to be Y110,166, including Y37,791, surplus brought over from the previous period. Of this sum, Y41,285 has been paid for a dividend at the rate of 23 per cent, per annum, Y4,400 has been placed to the reserved Yro,000 to the reserve for the depreciation of machinery, plant and buildings Ty,200 for bonuses to officials, a surplus of ¥47,187 being carried forward. The authorised capital of the company is 11,000,000, of which 1474,005 is paid up, with a reserve aggregating Y85,600 while dependeres have been issued to the amount of Y70,000. Of the capital, Y210,743 is invested in the premises, magninery and plant.

THE price of Dragon Flags bas gone up I o per cent. in Bangkok in view of the decorations in honour of the Chinese men-of-war visit. There is also a great demand for pyrotechnics, of which a great display is expected to take place. Stam Free Press.

WHILE on board the steamer Fau Sang yesterday afternoon inspecting emigrants, Detective Sergeant Grant being suspicious as to the Renaineness of one of the coolies called for his Dassige ticket. The man had none. He was arrened. On the way to the Central Police Station he gave such information to the sergeant which led to the arrest of another man-Wan Ching, a boarding-house runner, residing at 160, Coonsught Road Central-on a charge of, attempting to ship a man to Singapore without a passage ticket. The emigrant, Tam Tin Kiu, was charged with being on board without permission. They were both arraigned before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, to-day, The tunner was fined \$75, and the coolie was discharged.-. 11

A PIG dealer named Ma Kwai and a boardinghouse runner, Si Lo Nam, of o Rennecker Street, were convicted at the Police Court, today, for being concerned in a kidnapping venture. Detective Sergeant Murison prosecuted. On the 25th June last the two defendauts kidnapped three boys-the eldest being twelve years of age-from Canton and brought them to Hongkong. After detaining them for a few days here the boys were put on board a vessel bound for Hoi Funz. On arrival at Sa Mun, midway: to their destination, the matter became known and the Customs authorities arrested the kidnappers and shipped them back to Hongkong, at the same time notifying the police. Mr. Orme sentenced one of the accused to nine months' imprisonmen and the other to three months. The boys were returned to their parents.

ERGEANT APPLETON, of Yau-ma-ti Police Station, arraigned three Hunghom bodermakers before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, at the Police Court, on a charge of stealing a the second to three weeks, and the third was | mortuary. 'discharged.

A APANESE contemporary observes that when all the flour mills in Japan are in full working. order, large quantities of cotton cloth bags will be r quired for packing flour and wheat. About 7,000 koku of wheat will be required daily, and of this quantity 4,000 koku can be supplied in Japan, the remaining 3,000 koku being imready foreign merchants in Japan are consultsupply of wheat. 'Two or three foreign firms are also offering to import cotton b gs for flour. The managers of the flour mills, however, have ascertained that bags can be made with advantage of sheetings produced by Japagese weaving and spinning mills. There, will be about 19 mills soon in operation, and the total daily output of flour will amount to 25,720 bags. When to this is added the output of the Manshu mill and the Toda mill at Hankow, the total will increase to 30,000 bags, and the total quantity of Japanese sheeting required for bigs it is estimated will amount to 365,000 pieces, valued at Y730,000. This will be a new and profitable market for Japanese sheetings.

AT a meeting of the Northwestern Millers Association in Beattle last month flour prices both for local sale and for export, were advanced 25 cents per barrel. This makes the basis on patents for the home trade, \$4.75 and on export, \$380. The advance on the export, however, is nominal, the agreement being that the rise be 15 cents per barrel except in the case of any individuals who might ant to raise the quotations the additional to cents. For the present, according to the millers, it will make little difference whether the advance, is 15 or 25 cents, a no effort is now making to book any orders. All the Paget Sound mills have orders ahead to carry them up to July 1, at which time there may be a change in the wheat conditions, and in the nature of the competition offered in the Orient. The advance just made put American flour an average of about 50 to 75 cents a barrel higher than the Australian. The Liverpool wheat market is moving up, however, which will have its effect on the Australian flour market. The matter of traffic conditions, at they affect the moving of wheat and flour, came aken toward compelling or even requesting the railroads to give a more prompt service, being the opinion of those present that th railroads were treating the millers as well as they could.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

WAILS DUE. French (Tonkin) 7th Inst. Indian (Hopsang) 8th inst. American (Doric) 9th inst. Indian (Kumsavg) 13th inst, Indian (Kutsang) 18th inst.

The s.s. Saint Patrick left Keeling to-day and is due here on 8th inst., about noon. The N. Y. K. s.s. Kanagawa Maru, Euro pean Line, left Shanghai for this port on 5th inst, and is expected here on 8th inst. The N. Y. K. at. Yawala Marw. Australian Line, left, Nagasaki for this port on 5th inst. and is expected here on 9h inst. a.m. The Imperial German Mail as, Pring Zac will which left here on 3rd inst., at 9 a.m. arrived at Shanghal on 5th instruct 7 p.m.

Telegram.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE

KING ALTRED'S" SCORE.

WORLD'S RECORD IN GUNNERY. BULL'S EVES FROM THE HEAVY OUNS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 6th June, ll a.m.

11, M.S. King Alfred has made a world's record in gunnery at Wei-

Three six-inch guns in one minute fired off 38 rounds and 37 hits were

I wo nine-inch guns fired off 19 rounds in two minutes and made 19

Of these, 29 were bull's eyes.

Fisteen were bull's-eyes.

KITE-FLYING FATALITY.

PORTUGUESE YOUTH FALLS SIXTY FRET.

A most unfortunate accident," which terminated fatally, occurred in Shelley Street yesterday afternoon, whereby a Portuguese schoolboy-Antonio Gomes, seventeen years oldmet his death. Antonio lived with his parents at No. 28, Elgin Street At about 5.25 p.m. silver watch and a " si k " chain, valued at \$7, | yesterday he and a few friends adjourned to from Lau Cheung, a butcher, yesterday. Act the roof of No. 40, Elgin Street-the house cording to the evidence of the complainant it of a school-mate—to fly their kites. When would appear that last evening while on his the kites were high up, Antonio climbed on way home on a bicycle he dropped his watch | the parapet to get a clearer view of another and chain in Gascoigne Road. One of the kite which he wanted "to cut." Unexpectedly defendants picked them up and refused to return | the other kite took a downward swoop, and. them to the butcher, unless something was given | fearing that entanglement would follow, Antonio to him to buy tea. The butcher gave the man | pulled in with all his might, While, so doing seventy cents, but that was refused. He want- he is supposed to have lost his alone; he fell ed \$1.10. "As the butcher did not look like into Shelley Street-a distance of some sixty paying that amount the boilermaker and his feet. He was picked up by some friends and a titu. two chums started off with the watch. A police- hurried to the Government Civil Hospital, man brought him back, however. The Court | where on arrival' Dr. Koch pronounced life sent the first accused to six weeks' hard labour; extinct. His remains were then taken to the

WAIER POLO.

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB US. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Yesterday afternoon the Corinthian Yacht Club played their first frie idly match this season against the Royal Enginee's, poited from abroad, or about 1,095 oco koku'a at the R. E. boat cambir. The game ended year, representing 110,000,000 in value. Al- in a win for the former by two goals to will. The Engineers have improved a great deal, ing with the flour-mills for contracts for the and they can now handle the ball much smarter. The Corinthian Yacht Club goalkeeper did not turn out, and an R.E. min had to defend their goal. The first goal was scored by Witchell, and after some time Cooks scored the next. A goal was scored by Forbes, which was declared a foul. The following played for the C.Y.C.: -Sapper Holmes, R. C. Witchell, C. J. Cooke, J. Forbes, E. Humphreys, MacCrae and G. Witchell.

YOKOHAMA CLAIM FOR : CONTRACT MONEY.

In the Yokehama District Court, before Judge Muraoka, the hearing was resumed on the 22nd ult, of the action brought by Mr. B. C. Howard, Chairman of the Yokohama Engine. and Iron Works, Ltd., against Mr. Geo. Symes Thomson, representative of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., claiming the sum of Y6,299,09, being a portion of contract money alleged to be due to the fi m, together, with interest thereon, computed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from October 25th, 19.6, until the date of the execution of judgment, reports the Japan Revald, and Mr. Masujims for the defendant.

Mr. E. R. Thompson, an expert of the Yokohama Dock Co. who was examined as a witness, deposed that the principal business of the defendant company was to act as agents for a camships. Their function was to transact the business of the steamships arriving in the harbour. It, was part of the business to contract on behalf of the owners or captains of the steamship for the work to be done to such steamships, in which case the defendant company was presumed to be acting, as an agent for the owners or captains thereof, Even in cases where request was made through the weekphone in for some discussion, but no action was for certain work to be done to the steamships, the defendant company were presumed: to be acting for the owners, etc., of the said steamship. He was giving this evidence from his past experience. He I new the Errol and also that work was done to her by the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works. Payment was usually made by the defendant company, but in default of such payment the demand had to be made on the owners or captains of the vessels, in the event of the steamship having left the harbour and payment not being made by the defendant company, the demand was of course made to the defendant company. This concluded the evidence:

Mr Masulima contended that the defendant was not acting as the legal representative of the owner of the steamship in this transaction. and it was therefore improper for the rlainiff to demand payment of the delendant. Mr. Ideura argued that the contract was signed by the defendant company, which was, therefore, responsible for payment.

Indement was received until the 27th pline ...

[Kenter's.]

The Income Tax.

London, 4th July. During the discussion on the Income Tax, Mr. Asquith, in reply to Mr. Seymour King, said that an important concession would be made, agreeing to pensions, &c. for past services being classed as carned income, thus benefiting by the lower rate. The concession also applies to widows and children's pensions.

Sir Harry Maclean Captured by Raisuli.

Sir Harry Maclean has been treacherous ly captured by Raisull.

Raisuli persuaded Sir Harry Maclean to meet him personally, accompanied by only

The British Legation at Tangier is doing all that is possible to secure the release of Sir Harry Maclean, and the Sultan's representative at Tangier is heartily assisting.

The Legation has received a letter from Sir-Harry Maclean sating that he is well, and is being well treated.

Sir Matthew Nathan.

Sir Matthew Nathan dined with the South African Society, a distinguished assemblage. Sir Godfrey Lagden presided, and gave tribute to Sir Matthew's brilliant career. He said: "We are all proud of Sir Matthew Nathan following in the footsteps of so eminent and distinguished a Governor as Sir Henry McCallum."

New Market-Result of the Princess of Wales' B'akes.

1.--Polymelus. 2 - Nulli Secundus.

3.-Merry Moment.

There were nine starters.

The Opium Question. The Daily News commenting on the memorial on the opium question signed by

the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Dub lin and Armagh, and by 70 Bishops, say that Cr. at Britain must be prepared to make a contribution to India, in order to alleviate the dislocation of finances which will be caused by the abolition of the or ium traffic, in the same way as Great Britain bore th cost of abolishing slavery.

WIMUTOR CARS FOR CHINA. A HINT TO THE ENTERPRISING.

Consul Wilbur T. Gracey, writing from Tsing; tao, states that there appears to be an excellent opportunity for the introduction of automobiles into the colony of Kischow. His report reads:

there is no reason why automobiles could not be used here to a large extent. The roads throughout the colony are excellent, being taught in all the schools made through solid rock in many places and all and with the gradual slope of the hills, about 15 | battleship ever built by any nation) has now to 20 degrees, would be excellent for automobiles.

"I believe that a cheap grade of automobiles could be introduced here for general use. They must be made to compete with the carpurchased here for about \$10 to \$50 each, are used in pairs, and can be kept at about \$7 permonth for feed and \$7 for a hos ler. Carriages are either open victorias, closed brougham's or dog carls and cost, test ectively, about \$350, \$100 and \$100, ! mall automobiles which are good hill climbers might be introduced if they could be supplied at a low price. Gasoline can be purch sed at about to cents per gallon, and arrangements could be made for a lower price if there was a call for larger quantities.

"The best way to introduce automobiles would be to ship a small number to some local firm to be sold on commission. It would be difficult to introduce machines here through catalogues. If the automomanufacturers in the United States will forward copies of their ca alogues to this consulate the office will retain one copy and pass the others to parties who may be interested. In quoting prices the machine should be given complete, with Lamps and all necessary adjuncts. Some of the German firms quote their goods, not only complete in every detail, but including extra parts which are liable to wear quickly, such as tires, ele It must be remembered that American machines must compete with low priced German goods. There are a good number of motor cycles in use in this city, and there would undoubtedly be a good sale for cheap machines of this kind. In both automotiles and motor cycles obe of the most important points to be considered is that the purchaser is three months distant from the United States, and in the event of the breaking of any part of his machine it will be laid up for several months before he can secure new parts. Simplicity of construction is therefore important. Some local dealer should be well supplied with extra parts."

THE new Straits dollar is a great source of confusion and fraud in Delias Many labourers refuse to be paid by it. The changers will take it only at a vilue of seventy, cents: " Matters will not mend until the Government' notifies to the people that the new and old Straits dollar, however tiplike in size, are the same in value The Government has bitherto failed to do soything of the kind.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

THE VALUE OF CANTON TOKENS.

REDUCTION OF COLONY'S SUPPLY.

The I llowing motification, dated 3rd inst., appears in the Go enment Gazette over the signature of the Colmial Secretary:

Whereas there is an excessive amount Chinese coins at present in circulation within the Colony, and whereas residents may be deceived as to the value of these coins, it is hereby notified for public information that the proper market value of a nominal dollars worth of so called subsidiary coins minted at Canton or other places in China is only abou 8/9ths of the value of the standard coin of the

Thus ten of the Chinese ten-cent pieces are worth only about 89 cents of the Mexican

Residents are therefore warned rgainst accepting these foreign coins at more than the value stated unless they have previously agreed

The legal limit of tender of Hongkong subsidiary coins is \$1 nominal value in silver and Se in copper

The public is also informed that whereas present the Hongkong subsidiary coinage at a discount in the market all such coin received in accordance with law by Governmen Departments is being relained and not reissued. It will from time to time be melted down and sold so as to reduce the amount, it circulation, of such coinage to that required by the necessities of business in the Colony.

Any person or company doing business in the Colony may, on application to the Colonial Secretary, or Registrar General for Chinese firms," be furnished with copies of this notice for posting up on their premises.

"HONGKONG A WONDERFUL

"CHINA AND HER PEOPLE."

C. C. Ramsay, member of the house of re presentatives from King county in the las legislature, was among those who made the round trip on the Minnesota which arrived from the Orient yesterday, says the Seattle Post of 8th June. In discussing his trip, Mr. Ramsay

"We saw the cherry blossom season at its height, and were fortunate in having delightful weatherduring our stay in Japan, which enabled us to see the beautiful temples, mountains, lakes, canals and her people in all phasesfrom the highest to the lowest walks of life.

"Everything in Japan is utilized, from the smallest sticks of timber to the largest trees every possible foot of ground is cultivated. The whole country is like a continued park or ga den and the 45,000,000 people who inhabit these islands, less in size than some of our states, are the most polite and contented people on earth. Old Japan "There are at present only one American, has almost given way to the new, and there is

well macadamized. They run for a distance of hand adding to her already powerful navy (and in course of construction about ten fine merchant marine vessels to add to her already extensive ocean carrying trade. Japan intends to lead in the commerce of the Pacific, and her ambitions a e likely to be realized, since our riages which are now in use. Ponies can be lown people and government do absolutely nothing to encourage the carriage of goods in American bottoms. The Japanese are proud of their great industries, and it seemed to me that our own great 'merica could learn much from this little giant of the East

abuse of our enterprising men. The demagrigue and the agitator who are everl stingly capital should be completely ignored. We should encourage in every way our captains of industry, whether at home or abroad, and all pull together to further increase our own great and especially is this true of our Pacific Coast

and Her People, by that great American patriot, distinguished visitors. - Slam Free Press. Charles Denby, for thirteen years our minister to Peking. It gives a clear understanding of the many strange customs of the people, and throws much light on the causes leading up to out-breaks against the foreigner.

"Shanghai, Canton, Macacand Hongkong are wonderfu! cities. Canton with its narrow, sixfnot streets lined with glittering mercantile signs and filled with its dense population was as novel as the great river front where thousands upon thousands live on the water. I am in-N. part of the China Sca and above the average formed by reliable persons that our flour mills have all the orders they can fill for months to by o. r inch on the S. coast of China. come and the boycott is about over-

" Japan placed orders recently for more than 12,000,000 yens' worth of our goods. Commercially the United States has all the great nations against her. That being true, should we not do all in our power to cultivate closer trade relations with the Orient? We could not permit, and they do not expect, the labouring classes to come in and put down the price of labour so our own people could not compete, but they do expect us to treat with greater consideration their merchants, scholars, business men and gentlemen who come to our shores, i fresh In both Chick and Japan we were well treated, and if there is any feeling against Americans i was nowhere minifest in any of the cities a. d towns visited by us."

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

VICEROY SHUM.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th July, There are many conflicting reports concern ing Vicercy Shum. One states that the C. M. S. N. Company's head office at Shaughai has twice wired to its Canton agent to at once despatch the s.s. Kwanglee to Shanghai to convey H.E. Shum to the South. But a telegram has just been received from Shanghai stating that, yesterday morning, H.E. Shum, left for Hangchow for medical treatment. Another hanghai telegram states that H.E. Shum wil stay for another mosth at the Northern port to avoid the heat of the South.

KWANGSI, RICE. H.E. Viceroy Shum, upon receipt of a tele gram from the Canton principal rice disposa office requesting him to instruct the Kwangs Governor to remove the prohibition on exportation of rice, has given telegraphic instructions to the Kwangsi Governor to do so, and H.E. has sent a telegram to Canton to that effect. CORRUPT SUBORDINATE OFFICIAL.

Vesterday the new Provincial Judge, Kung um-tsan, sent one of his subordinates to the Namhoi Magistrate for punishment. The offender is said to have squeezed an admission fee from a certain gentleman who was going to call on the Judge.

CLOSING OPIUM DRNS. In accordance with the instructions from the Tartar General and the two Lieutenant Tastar Generals, all the opium divans in the Binnerman portion of the City were totally closed on the 2,th ultimo. The old opium establishir ents have all been turned into tea shops and other businesses. So far the Tartar General's orders have been very strictly

enforced and obeyed. THE LIMCHOW DISTURBANCE. - Yesterday a telegram was received from the official of Limchow stating that the tebel there are still very active and requesting more

reinforcement of troops. PROVINCIAL JUDGESHIP.

At forenoon yesterday the newly appointed Provincial Judge, Kung Sum-tsan, took over temporary charge of office from the ex-Provincial Judge, Chu Show-yung, who will probably leave Canton, for his new post at Anhui at the beginning of the sixth moon.

BANGKOK CHINESE AND THE NAVAL VISIT.

Bangkok Chinese are enthusiastic over the visit of the Chinese cruisers to Siamese waters, and this feeling of general exultation is all the more natural as it is the first time that the "Flowery Land" has been represented in the harbour of Bangkok by modern men-of-war.

The object of the visit," as far as we understand, hat no political significance but simply a "look-see," which no doubt will prove mutually agreeable to all concerned.

The visitors will find Siam and her people at \$175, not only interesting and progressive, but most hospitable. In Pangkok, the capital, they will find an industrious and prosperous up-to-date population in which the Chinese community and two German michines in this city, but no trouble for the English speaking races to figure most conspicuously as far as trade and get around, as all the railway stations are commerce are concerned. That the Chinese Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats marked in English. In fact, our language is have taken a very creditable share in the deve- have been dealt in at \$30 and \$29. Shell lopment of trade and industry of Siam is a fact | Transports are quiet at 45/-... Star Ferries old "Te-day, Japan, in Addition to building up already well known: Not only do they figure largely as merchants, but in the arts and 3) or 40 miles into the surrounding country, I understand she will soon launch the greatest | crafts as mell. As masons and carpenters they have taken a very large share in the work of building modern Hangkok. In the construction of our new streets, and Bongkok's most striking works of architecture Chinese bone and muscle have taken a very. active part. In the cultivation of the soil they have been equally successful. . In fact, it is the (hinese farmer that supplies Bargkok market with the principal commodities of food in the way of vegetables, fruits, fowls, eggs, fish, pork and other necessaries. Their thrift, energy and perseverence know no bounds, and "We should discourage this everlasting for this reason they general'y succeed in every phase of life. Bangkok boasts of a very wealthy and influential community of commercial trying to poison the public mind and to cause | Chinese. Among these we have many philanas much hostile legislation to be enacted as thropists who have done much by their genpossible against everything requiring large erotily and beneficence in maintaining charitable institutions of which we have many.

It is with some reason, therefore, the Chinese of Bang ok may indulge in a gal a holiday on the occasion of this distinguished visit which is prospe ity at home and our presti e abroad, bound to prove one for mutual congratulation and festive cheer in good old Chinese fashion.

"China, with her 400,000,000 people, was a of leading local Chinese establishments has surprise, and right here let me say that every already been held with regard to the framing of one who can possibly do so should read 'China | the festive programme during the stay of the

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg. Director of the Hongkong Observatory :-On the 5th at 12.05 p.—The barometer has

fallen muderately over N. China owing to the depression which appears to be slowly moving Esswards over Shantung. Pressure is over out inch in defect of the pormal in Shanghai, while it is high over the

Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and light monsoon and variable winds over the N. part of the China

The Japanese returns are lacking this morn-Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, o.rr isch.

FORECAST. 1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S. winds, moderate to light; fair.

2.- Pormosa Channel, S. to S. W. winds

3/-South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. J.

and Halman, same as No. 1.

U.S. NAVAL GUNNERY.

HIGH PRAISE FOR FACIFIC PLEET.

A Washington despaich of 7th ult., says :-Splendid progress in target shooting with the big guns of the navy is recorded in the general order promulgated to day by Secretary Melcalf giving the sinnding of the respective fleets, squadrons, divisions and vessels for the annual record target practice of 1907. The Atlantic fleet, which is the winner, scored 59.36 percent. against 59.241 p.r cent. for the Pacific fleet, a remarkably close contest. Last year the Pacific squadron (not the fleet) had the smallest final merit, while this year it is higher than all the other squidrons.

The Second squadron, Pacific fleet, commauded by Admiral Swinburne, which corresponds to the former Pacific squadron, has won all that it could win; that is, the couiser, gun boat and tornedo boat trophies, there being no ships of the battleship class in that fleet. All vessels of the Second squadron, Pacific fleet, are star ships except the destroyer Paul Jones. A star ship is one whose final merits, are at least 85 per cent. of that of the trophy winners of her class. The final angert of Admiral Swin burne's squadion is 20 per cent, higher than the next highest squadron.

The vessels of this squadron were the Buston, Chicago, Charleston, Yorkton, Princeton, Pieble and Paul Jones. The total score of this squardron was 74.866, and the Boston won the trophy with 79.997 per cent,

Last year there were three star ships, while this year there are ten. Last year the final merit of all ships was 64 per cent. of the highest final merit, and this year it is 71 per cent., showing a notable increase in the general efficiency of the shooting.

In the squadrons, after the Second Pacific come the Second Atlantic Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Indiana, Iowa and Ohio -with 62.45 per cent, and next in order come the First Pacific, with 56 55; the Third Atlantic, with 55.515; the Fourth Atlantic, with 55.383; the First Atlantic, with 55,095, and the Third Pacific, with 40.65.

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY SHARB REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs, E S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 5th inst.:-A fair investment business has been done during the week, and rates generally have been well maintained.

Banks, - Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are nominally quoted at \$680 ex new issue, and \$522} for the new issue, after sales of the latter at \$522%. A sale has also been effected at \$875 cum new issue. The London rate has further advanced to £79, ex new issue, and £59, for the new shares.

Marine Insurances,-Cantons are firm at \$275, after sales at the rate: North Chinas are quie: at Tls. 75. Small sales have been put through at Tls. 721 and Tls. 75. Unions have buyers at \$760, and Yangtszes are inquired for

Fire Insurances .- China Fires have been sold at \$87. Hongkong Fires are still on offer at \$325, without finding buyers.

Shipping.-There are inquiries for China and Manilas at \$15. Douglases are steady at \$14. and new are unchanged.

Refineries.-China Sugars are wanted at \$100 There is no change to report in Peraks, Sugars and Luzons.

Mining.-Chinese Engineerings have slightly weakened and are offering in the North at Tis. 15.90. Raubs can be placed.ut \$6.....

Docks, Wharves and Godowns .- Kowloon Wharfs are quoted at \$80. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have not fluctuated, and buyers of Shanghai Docks at Tls. 76, in the North, Hongkew Wharls have improved to Tis., 2223, but there are sellers at the rate.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings,-Hongkong Hotels are quiet at \$118, and Hongkong Lands are offering at \$105 Humphreys Estates are steady at \$19.75. There are buyers of Kowloon Lands at \$17. Shanghai Lands have risen to Tls. 104, and buyers prevail. West Points are quoted at \$50

remain unchanged.

Miscellaneous.-Sales of China Borneos have been put through at \$9. China Providents can be secured at \$9. Dairy Farms are in demand We understand that a meeting of the heads at \$15. Cements are obtainable at \$161. Hongkong Ropes have improved to \$221, and there are inquiries at the rate. Peak Tramways have been dealt in at \$10.75 and \$1.65 for the old and new shares respectively. Lang. | Wiju railwayand other machinery of communikats remain unaltered at Tls. 2921 with cations in the interior were rapidly becoming buyers. Watsons have changed hands to a improved. In the case of the South Manchuria fair extent' at \$11. There are buyers of Railway preparations were fully completed Sumatras in the North at the improved rate of for its improvement. The commercial and Tis. 1 10.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE. Selling London-Bank T.T.....2/22

4 months' sight 2/2 America-Bank T.T. demand...... 163} Shanghai-Bank T.T. Java -- Bank T.T.1314 Buying.

to days, sight Sydney and Melbourne...1.3 1/1

Bank of England rate.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE PEAK CHURCH.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF WOR. SHIPPERS at the PEAK CHURCH will held in the Vestry of St. John's Cathedral WEDNESDAY, July 10th, at 2.15 P.M.

> BUSINESS :--1. To Pass the Accounts. 2. To Adopt the Report.

3. To Elect a Committee. F. T. JOHNSON,

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from G. H. POTTS, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

he 15th July, 1907, commencing at 2 30 P.M., at "Clovelly," Peak Road 'A QUANTITY OF-VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

MONDAY,

Comprising: UPHOLSTERED DRAWING ROOM JAPANESE EMBROIDERED SCREENS, LACQUERED TABLES, EN-GRAVINGS, LAČE CURTAINS, STAN-DARD LAMPS, TIENTSIN CARPETS and

RUUS, &c., &c. EXIENSION DINING TABLE, CARVED SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED MIRROR. DINNER WAGGON, WRITING DESKS, INLAID PANELS, CROCKERY and

GLASSWARE, &c., &c. BRASS and BRASS-MOUNTED DOU-BLE and SINGLE BEDSTEADS, WARD-ROBES with BEVELLED MIRRORS, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU with BEVELLED MIRRORS, MARBLE-TOP WASH-STANDS, Specially made LINEN: PRESS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, BOOKCASE with DESK, MEDICINE CABINET; &c., &c. BATHROOM, PANTRY and KITCHEN

REQUISITES. 'A FINE SELECTION OF

CANTON BLACKWOODWARE, Comprising:

CABINETS, TABLES, JARDINIERS and STOOLS, &c.; One COTTAGE PIANO, by Collard &

Collard: A Large Quantity of PALMS and other PLANTS, in tubs and pots.

TERMS :- As customary. On view from Saturday, the 13th July, 1907.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

THE JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUALION.

SPEECH BY DR. SAKATANI.

. Dr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, was the principal speaker at a regular meeting on 23rd ult. of the Economic Society of Tokyo. The Minister dealt with the financial and economic conditions prevailing during the present halfyear. He said that the foreign trade of the Empire, which had made marked progress last year continued to increase. The trade for the present half-year so far showed an increase of Y60,000,000 on the figures for the corresponding period of last year. The total value of the trade for the year, he believed, might reach between Y500,000,000 and Y1,000,000,000. He was sure that the extension of figancial organisation and the industrial system in general would occupy the public mind. Of the agricultural industries; the result of sericulture this year was exceptionally successful. and the crops of wheat and barley also promised to be a success. The rainy season so remain unchanged at \$105. There are further | far had been ideal, and nothing more desirable could be wished for replanting the rice. All the half-yearly accounts of banks and companies; which were published or are to be | (SOLE AGENTS FOR LANGENBACH & SOHNE, published, showed a satisfactory working. Briefly, added the Minister, it could be said that the economic circles of Japan in general this year showed a healthy growth. A deplorable experience had, however, been seen during the period, that was the collapse of the share market. Towards the end of January Cotton Mills.—Rwos have been fixed at the last, the share market had gone up to an improved rate of Tis. 64. Other Cotton Mills abnormal point, but a reaction set in and the market began to come down, until in the middle of last month it reached its climax. This greatly alarmed the public, resulting in suns on several banks. Now the crisis was over, Liebfraumilch 24.00 and a period was now entered upon to watch

Turning to works in Manchuris and Korea, the Minister went on to say that the Scouleconomic sphere of influence of Ispan in Manchuria and Korea was rapidly becoming extended as facilities of communications were improved. The Shimonoseki Straits, which Côtes...... 5.00 Japan, Manchuria and Kores, proved too narrow, the improvement of the channel be- St. Emilion 6.50 with this end in view were not allowed to be delayed. It became also necessary to establish a good hotel and make other accom. St. Estephe 10.00 modation at Tsuruga, an important point Cos. St. Michel 12.50 of communication with Viadivostok. Such works might be carried out with assistance taking. All these matters went towards sub-to days' sight San Francisco & New York .. 541 Dects for the future. Moreover, the financial condition of the Government was so favourable H. PRICE & Co., Ltd., that the Bonds which were intended to be issued this year were not required, .. In addition to these favourable factors, a Franco-Japanese. Agreement had been signed, which would Sovereign de de le la company de la la great adventage of Japan.

the progress of events.

Intimations

THE

CO., LD.

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED

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Opera Scores Comic and Dance Music.

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Hongkeng, 29th November, 1906.

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WORMS-ON-RHINE). Sparkling Moselle Hock Laubenheimer\$13.00 Graacher 14.00

California Riesling 6.50 . 7.50

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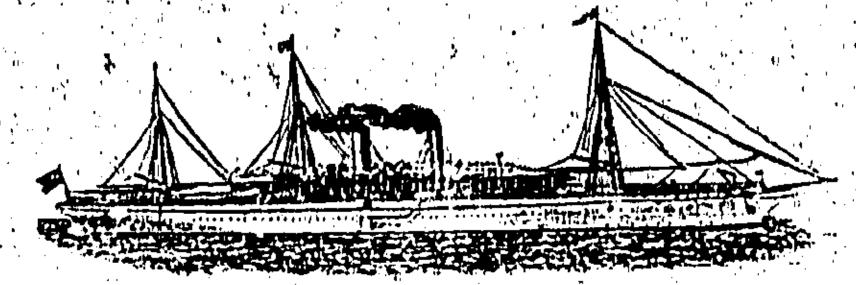
Vin Ordinaire\$ 4.50, \$ 5.50 \$ 8.50 0.00 12.00 Ch. Leoville...... 13.00

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD DENTRAL Hoogroug, and July, 1907.

PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury-Speed-Punotuality. The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel. 11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

(Subject to Alteration). PROPOSED SAILINGS LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER "ATHENIAN !Aug. feth "EMPRESS OF INDIA"6,000......THURSDAY, Aug. 1stAug. 19th "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."6,000...... THURSDAY, Aug. 29th................ Sept. 16th "TARTAR"Oct. 5th "EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon,

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANG-HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBR. YOKOHAMA, and VIOTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Olass......vid St. Lawrence £60." Vid New York £62. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Rallways R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate"
Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage,

D W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, . Corner Pedder Street and Praya. Rongkong, 4th July, 1 107.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—Subject to Alteration)

Steamship S'GAPORE. PENANG & CALCUTTA. NAMSANG *TUESDAY, 9th July, 3 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAILS & CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore at Class \$ 65 * These Steamers have superior accommodation, for First-class Pussengers, and are fitted

throughout with Electric Light. † Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lad ng to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, and Yangtste Ports. Ful Freight or Passage, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers. Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

TO SAIL NINGPO, SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG ... "FOO HOW" + ... 8th . July, 4 P.M. SWATOW & SHANGHAL "SHAOHSING" 9th MANILA 9th MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, . PORT. DAR-) WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-"CHANGSHA" *1.. 40th TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE) YOKOHAMA & KOBE "CHINGTU" ... tith CEBU and ILOILO "KAIFONG" 13th **EWATOW & SHANGMAI** "YOCHOW' 1 13th HAIPHONG "CHIHLI" 16th * The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bitls of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. I Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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Hongkenz, 6th July, バジック

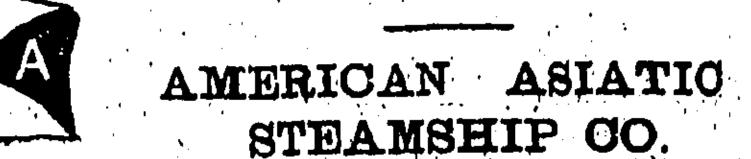
Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. - Saloon amidships -- Electric Light-Perfect Cuisine-Surgeon and Sthwardess carried. -All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of

MANILA CHINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Stearr ship.	Tons.	Captain.		For .	Sailing Dates
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For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

Hongkoug, 6th July, 19.7

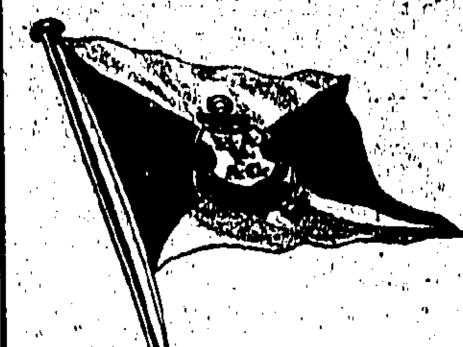


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(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast). To sail Steamship FRIDAY, 23rd August. · For Freight and further information, apply to

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers

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PASSENCER SERVICE.

RHENANIA,-HABSBURG,-HOHENSTAUFEN.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried. Ports of call NAPLES, PLYM) JTH, HAVRE. NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward. SILESIA 12th July. SCANDIA 7th Aug. HABSBURGand Aug. HABSBURG 4th Sept.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

RHENANIA 4th Oct. REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Homeward.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. THE Company's Steamship

Captain Mouton, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 8th For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

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IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

. To sail on Tons Steamers "KATHERINE PARK"...4,900...July 18, noon " KASATO MARU"......6,100: End of Sept

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co. For further information as to Freight and,

Passage, apply to K. MATSDA, Manager, York Building.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Outensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zei had, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above. on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chumber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with

the Electric Light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried. N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of

passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fan's fitted in staterooms. For Freight or Passage, apply to

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STEAM TO CANTON.

HE New Twin Screw Steel Bleamore

"KWONG TUNG" ... Capt, H. W. WALKER "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWK, Leave Hongkong for Canton at o every evening, (Saturday excepted). Leave Canton for Hougkong at 5,30 avery

evening, (Sunday excepted). .These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fank in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare-Single Journey \$4.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, upposite the old

Harbour Office. YUEN ON 8,5, CO., LD.,

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TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast)

PROPOSED SAILINGS TROM HONGKONG. FOR BOSTON AND NEWSYO (K. S.S. "SAINT PATRICK" ... 9th July. For Preight and further Information, apply

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1357. "FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA. 🦠 THE Steamship:

"CATHERINE APCAR" Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 9th nst, at 3 P.M.

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Agents. Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Connecting at Tacoma' with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FO

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	Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sampg.
•	Shawmul* Tremoni	9,606 9,606	E. V. Roberts T.W. Garlick	About 7th Aug. 10th Sept.
		- Rees	A COOL	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINF, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont. are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures stendiness at sea. Electric fan in each room, Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents. Queen's Buildings.

Hongkoor. 8th June, 1907.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION WARK This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Bloord, Routen, Jobert, Volprau and others, combines all the deciderate to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every-

hing hitherto employed. ably short time, often a few days only, removes all dis-charges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, broughtis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, is will be found astonishing lyefficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remodies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2 purity of blood, scurry, pingules, spots, blotches, pains and swalling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, theumaties, and all discusses for which it has been too supch a fachion to employ mercury, saraaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers tooth and ruin of health. This preparation purities the whole system through the blood, and the roughly eliminates all poisosous matter from the body.

possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating indusaces of long residence in hor, unlicalthy climates. THERAPION is sold by principal out the world, Price in England \$2 per perket. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a securification of word Therapion' as it appears on British Government Bramp (is white letters on a red ground) affixed to every parts reby order of His Majority's Hou. Commissioners, and without which is to a foreway.

tion, sleepigaances, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It

Sold by all Chemists

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

.Corrected 5th July, 100 cts. per \$ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & primecut—Mei Lung Pa D ... Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk Roast-Shiu .. Breast-Ngau'Lam' " Soup, Tong Yuk "Steak-Ngau Yuk Pa " " Sirloin-Ngau Lau , Sausages,-Ngau Yuk Chaung ... , tiullock's Brains- , Know..... per set ... Tongue fresh-Ngau Li...... each ,, corned-Ham Ngau Li..... ,, " Head-Ngau Tau " Heart-Ngau Sumper Ib " Hump, Salt-Ngau Kin......

"Feet-Ngau Kerk.....each " Kidneys--Ngau Yiu..... Tail-Ngau Mpi " Tripe (undressed)-Ngau To..... " Calves' Head and Feet-Ngau-chai-

tau-keok.....set Leg-Yeung Pei

Shoulder-Yeung Shau Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong " Brains-Chi Know.....per set

Feet-Chi Kerk Fry-Chi Chak " Head—Chi Tau " Heart-Chi Sum.....each " Kidneys-Chi Yiupair

Liver—Chi Kon Pork, Chop-Chi Pai Kwat, Corned—Ham Chu Yuk Leg-Chu Pei Fat or Lard-Chu Yau

Sheeps' Head and Feet-Yeung Tau Keokset Heart-Yeung Sum.....each Kidneys-Yeung Yiu

Sucking Pigs, To Order-Chu Chai ... ,, Suct, Beef-Sing Ngau, Yau Mutton-Sang Yeung Yau. Veal-Ngau Chai Yuk...... "Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong. "

, POULTRY.

Ducks-Ap Doves-Pan Kaueach Eggs, Hen-Kai Tan.....per doz. 'Hainan-Hoi Nam Kai

Geese-Ngo Geese, Wild Shanghai - Shoung Hoi Ye Ngo pair \$ Musk Deer-Wong Kengeach Hare-Tu Chai.....

Pheasant—Shan Kaipair Pigeons, Canton-Pak Kup each Hoihow-Hoihow Pak Kup ,, Quail-Um-Chun Rice Birds-Wo Fa Cheukdozen

Turkeys, Cock-Fo Kai Kung " .Hen- , , Na , Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-anpair Wild Ducks Canton-Sang Shing Sui

Snipe-Sa Chui each

FISH.

Apper pair

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED Bream-Bin Yu..... Canton Fresh Water Fish-Hoi Bin Yu , Carp-Li Yu Catfish—Chik Yu Codfish-Mun Yu...... Crabs-Hai Cuttle Fish-Muk Yu Dab-Sa Mang Yu Dace-Wong Mei Lun Dog Fish-Tit Tu Sa Rels, Congor-Hai Man Yu

" Fresh water-Tam Sui Yu Yellow-Wong Sin..... Frogs-Tien Kai Garoupa—Sek Pan Gudgeon-Pak Kup Yu Herrings-Tso Pak Halibut-Cheung Kwan Yu Labrus - Wong Fa Yu Loach-With Yp...... Lobsters-- Lung, Ha Mackerel-Chi Yu Monk Fish-Mon Yu Mullot-Chail'u Parrotfish-Kai Kung Yu Perch-Tau Loo Pike-Fa Paw Poong Plaice-Pan Yu.... Pomfret, Black-Hak Chong...... Pomfret, White-Pak Chong, Prawns-Ming Ha. Ray-Pei Pa Sa Rock Fish-Sek Kau Kungingeren in Roach-Chun Yu

Salmon, (C'ton), fresh water-Ma Yau

Y Wienigenenenenen en den intel Manet Ble of

Shark-Sa Yu Shrimps-Ha Snapper-Lap Yu...... Soles-Tat Sa Yu Tench-Wan Yu Turbot-Cho How Yu Turtles, small, fresh water-Keok Yu.... Conts. White Bait-Ngan Yu Chai

FRUITS.

Apples, (California)-Kam San Ping (Cheloo)-Tip Chun Ping Small-Hoi Tong.....

Custard-Fan Lai Chi.....esch Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng Heung Chiu (brides), Macao-San Heung Chiu ... Chestnuts, Chinese-Foong Lut Carambola-Young Tou Cocoanuts-Yeh Tsz-mi.....each Lemons, China-Ning Moong......

" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong, Lichees, Small Stone-Lai Chi Con..... Fresh, Lai Chi Limes, (Saigon)-Sai Kung Ning Moongeach Mango, Manila-Lui Sung Mong...... Mango, Salgon-Sai Kung Moong

Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz doz. Oranges, (American)—Sang Sheng Tim Small-Tai Kutcatty Mandarin-Tim Kut Passion Fruit each

Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li D. " (Canton), Cooking-Sa Li , (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li ... , Peanuts,-Fa Sang Persimmons Large, -Hung Chie Pine-apples, 1st quality-Sheung Poon Ti Paw-laweach

and cocking-Chung-tang Paw-law Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai Pumelo, Siam-Chim Lo Yaueach Walnuts, Hop Tou Green -Sang Hop Tuo

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, Shoung Hor Ah Chi Chauk Beans, (French) Macao-Oh Moon Pin Tau

Beans, (French), Shanghai-Sheung Hoi Pin Tau Beans, Sprout-Ah Choi..... Beans Long-Tau Kok Beet Root-Hung Choi Tau.,.... each Brinjals, Green-Cheng Yuan Ker Brinjals, Red-Hung Ker Brassica-Pak Choi..... Bamboo Shoots-Chook Shun Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy...... Cabbage Root-Kai Lan Tauesch Cabbage, (Shanghai)-Yeh Choi

Cane Shoots, bunch-Kau Shun Cauliflower, Large size-Tai Yeh Choi Faeach Cauliflower, Medium size-Cheung Yeb Choi-faii....each

Cauliflower, Small size-Sai Yeh Choi-fa Carrots-Kam Shun Celery, Chinese - Tong Kan Choy Celery, English-Young Kan Choi :..... Celery, White-Pak Young Kan Choi... Chilles Dried-Con Lat Chiu Red-Hung Fa Green-Cheng Lat Chiu

Curry Stuff, English-Ka Lee Choi Liu Cucumbers-Cheng Kwa Ritter Squash-Fu Kwa Garlic-Suen Tau..... Ginger, young-Sun Tez Keung , old-Lo Keung Horse Radish, Shanghai-Lik Kan ... B Indian Corn-Suk Maipiece

Water Chesnuts-Ma Tai Mandarin-Kwei Lum Ma Tai, Musk Melon Mushrooms Fresh-Sang Cho Kho Onions, Bombay-Young Chung Tau ... Green-Sang Chung.....

Japan-Yat Poon Okroes-Mo Ker Paraley, English-Yeung Un Sai b Gradus Pen Green Peas-Cheng Tau.....

Shai-Sheung Hoi Chung Tan

Potatoes, Sweet-Fan Shu Shanghai-Sheung Hoi Shu Japan-Yat Poon Shu Tsai... American—Fa Ki Foochow-Fuk Chan Shu Tesi

Macao-Oh Moon Pumpkin-Toong Kwa Radish-Hung Lo Pak Tsai,,,,,dozen Rhubarbestieressassessiferesessessessessessesses Shalota-Con Chung Tau Spinage (Chinese)-Paw Ohoi Spinach-Vin Cholemann. Tomatoss-Fan Kermennennennennen Toros-Wu Tail

Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)-Low, Pak Roglish-Young Low Pake place Vegetable Marrow-Chit Kwa Water Cresses—Sai Yaung Choi Caltrops-Lan Kok, Lily Roots-Lin Ngan

Yame-Tei Sha Sage Lames, second second per bundle 10 C. W. BRETT,

Inspector of Markets The prices pecossarily very from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compai stallholders to sell at the prices quoted ..

G A WOODOOCK Scoretary, Sanitary Boned.

indicates a Typhoon

to the North of the

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to the North-Rast

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WEATHER FORMOASTS AND

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED

FROM THE HONGKONG

OBSERVATORY.

METROROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the

mast beside the Time-ball at Kowloon Point

A CONE

point upwards

point upwards

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DRUM below

A CONE

point down-"

wards

6. A CONE

point down-

BALL below

A BALL

· A CONB

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below

Gibson, Mr.

Hancock. Mr.

Grove, Mr.

Shipping.

Chingtu, Br. s.s., 1,429, W. B. Brown, 5th July,-Sydney 12th June, and Manila 2nd July, Gen,-B. & S.

Teo Pao, Gr. s s i note, or Prepho, 5th Itily,-Bangkok 29th June, Rice. - B. & S. Chunsang, Pr. s.s., 1.417, D. King, 6th July, -Wakamiteu 29th June, Con'.- J., M. &

Olearances at the Harbour.

Nikhot Maru. for Canton Bourbon, for Shanghai Zaffro, for Manila. Colombo Mary, fir Mapila. Kashima Maru, for Mojl. Devamonese, for Swatow. Quarta, for Salgon. *Tjillwong,* for Balavia. Chunsang, for Canton. Masan Maru, for Swatow. Choising, for Bargkok. Hongwan I, for Amoy. Haiching, for Swatow. Shantung, for Java.-

Perartures.

Zafiro, for Manila. Derawanger, for Bangkok. Mercides, for Weihaiwei. Hupek, or Holhow. Frithiof ist Hongay. Giran Matu, for Java. Cheongshing, for Canton. Shaoksing, for Canton. Tillisvong, for Macassar. Colombo Maru, for Colombo. Hongwan I, for Amoy. Bingan, for Hoihow. Bourbor, for Saigon.

Passongers arrived.

Per Changsha, from Australian Ports-Mrs. Perkes and child, Messrs, Jackson, Osborne, Fauley, Veta, Anderson, Kenny, Gallagher, 23 Chinese, and 1 Japa esc.

Passengers departed.

Por Zufiro, for Manila-Mrs. R. S. Wright, Messrs. Hassmann, H. B Pond, Te Liong, Te Taw, Kiang Kui. Kiang Chuk, Kiang Lai, Keh Bun, Ong O Co., Ong Sunngco. Tan Qiu-angco, Si Gueco, Quing Sit Co., Quing Chio Tun, Chio Tun, Ching Wah, Ang Lian, Keng. Hiap, Jo Ungion, Sun Siong Tui, Ong Boco, To Un Kong, Lim Chun Cc, Lim Jun Co, I im Bian Fen, Tat Ng, J. W Lice, Ma Cam Yuen, Yan Pin, Lu Voo, Chan Lak, Chon Chonn, Chua Nengco, Chua Loc, Onz Hung, Ong Hao, Ong Chao, Choa l'ao, Wong Kane, Wong Kang, Wong Fat, Mac Sui, Wong Chi Ong, Ang Kiai, Lao Quew, Leong Sau, Ma Tong, Wong Sack, H. K. Fawker, Dr. Adolf Razlag, Mr. and Mrs. Thebaut, and Mr. Meyer.

Shipping Reports

Str. Chinglu, from Sydney via Manila :- Fine weather throughout.

Str. Chunsang, from Wakamatsu:-Strong S.W. winds and high sea North of Formosa Channel, from then to port wind and sea lessening and changing to Southerly.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STRANGERS.

Athenian, Br. s.s., 2,410, A. O. Cooper, 4th July,-Vancouver, B.C., 6th June, and Shanghai 1st July, Gen.—C. P. R. Co. Catherine Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,730, W. D. A Thomas, 1st July,-Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 25th June, Gen.-D. S. & Co., Ld.

Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102. A. Augensen, 2nd July,-Bangkok and Swatow 1st July, Gen. -- N: Y. K. Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, R.N.R., 30th June,-Vancouver, (B.C.) 11th June, and Shanghai 27th, Mails and Gen.

-C. P. R. Co. Foochow, Br. s.s., 1,228, W. Miller, 30th June, -Moji 24th June, Coal.-M. B. K. Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 4th July,-Foochow at July, Amoy 2nd, and

Swatow 3rd, Gen.-D., L. & Co. Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,387, T. Arakawa, 1st July,-from Moji, Gen -N. Y. K. Kohsichang, Ger. s.s., 7,701, C. Rosiefsky, 3rd July,-from Bangkok, Rice,-B. & S. Manila, Ger. s.a., 1, 108, J. Minssen, 20th June,
-Australian Ports and Manila 26th June,

Gen.-M. & Co. Masan Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, J. Sakurai, 3rd July,-Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 1st July, Gen. - O. S. K.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, st zuly,-Sandakan 23rd June, Timber.-J., Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,591, P. H. Rolfe, 23rd June,-Calcutta via Penang and Singapore

Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,299, A. Jones, 4th July,-Saigon 30th June, Rice and Gen .- B. & Nikkai Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,144, W. Nakagawa, 1st July,-Rongay 28th June, Coal,-Mr.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,442, W. E. Filmer, and July,-San Francisco arst May, and Manila 30th June, Mails, Flour and Gen Paklat, Ger. s.c., f,o18, F. Wenzel, 3rd July,-

Bangkok 27th June, Rice and Flour.-B Quarte, Ger. 8.8., 1,145, H. Mudsen, 30th June -Salgon 26th June, Rice and Gen .- Mai Fat & Co.

Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,780, G. S. Lapraik 28th June,-Shanghai 25th June, Gen .-Skramstad, Nor. 4s., 860, Oshanssen, 271

Thoresen & Co. Solutad, Nor. s.r., 897, N. Bjornsgaard, 4t July,--Moji 26th June, Coal,-Asganto Thoresen & Co. Taki Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,129, N. Saburi, 3r

July .-- Moji 26th June, Coal and Gen. A. K. & Co. Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. Sommerville, 5th July -Mania and July, Sugar and Hemp.-- H.

Tilliwong, Dur. s.s., 3,061, N. van Wych Jurricane, 4th July,-Moji 24th June, Kelung 20th, and Amoy 4th, Gen.-J. C. J. L. Woolwich, Br. s.s., 1,845, A. Stoker, 3rd July,-Salina Cruz, (Mexico) 25th May, Ballast .---Eng Hock Fong & Co.

DOCK RETURNS;

HONGKONG AND WHAMPON DOCKS. Tillatjap..... at Kowloon Dock Glenesk ,, Empress of India..... H.M.S. Janus Mathide

Yatshing destriction of Cosmopolitan

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Versets	From	Agents	Dw			
Tonkin Simla Hopsang Scandia Ambria Kanagawa M. Nikko Maru Nikko Maru Saint Patrick Doric Yawata Maru Bango Maru Ischia Kumtang Numantia Kanagawa P. Sigi mund	Ahnghai Manila Keelung Japan Nagasaki Singaporo Calcutta Calcutta	N. Y. K D. & Co., Ld O. & O. N. Y. K N. Y. K C. & Co J., M. & Co. P. & A. Co.	uly 8 luly 9 luly 10 luly 13 luly 14 luly 18 luly 18			

The Ships Passed Canal.

3161 May-Benvenue, China (P. & O.), P. E. Friedrich, Ernett Simons, Atholl, Sado Marv. Stenter, Sanuki Maru, Sibirim. 4th June-· laverhill, Alderney, Konang Si, Rhenania, Langbank, Tilan, Andres Rickmers. 7th June -Dincation, Diomed, Salante, Simia, Breconshire, Sumatra, Antilochus: 11th June-Benvorlich, Ambria, Prinz Ludwig. 14th June-Boyern, Benalder, Satsuma, Tonkin, Ville de La Ciotat, Bango Maru, Persia, Tamba Maru. 18th June-Gleniochy. 31st June-Saxonia, Sunda, Kintuck, Marcellus. 25th June-Idomeneus, Monmouthshire, Sambia, Ghases, Benclench, Puritan, Sirpedon, Tourane, Zieten, Scharsfels. 18th June-Formosa, Gneise. nau, Montrose, Kawachi Maru, Salonie, Wik, Priam. and July-Hohenstaufen, Benmohr, Inabi Maru, Poona. 5th July-Oceanien, Indrant, Ajax, Palma, Tencer, Chikugo Maru, Nore, Vorwaert.

Arrivals at Honic-31st May-Ville de la Clotat, Polyphemus. 4th June-Agamemnon, Anlenor. 7th June-P. E. Friedrick. 12th July-Japan. 14th June-Suevia, Salusie. 18th June-Deucalion, Indropura, Sanuki Maru. 21st June-E. B. Sutton, Breconishire, Albenga, Rhenania, 25th June-Belgravia, Atholi, Persia, Buyern, Sibirien, Tamba Maru. 26th July-Sumaira. 28th June-Tourane.

	and july—Bendlair.		١.
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	CHINA COAST . METEOROLOGICAL	REGISTER.	5
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July 6th, 1907, s.m.

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ard July,—from Bangkok, Rice,—B. & S.	Tokio	 `	<u> — </u>			_[-	
ila, Ger. s.a., 1, 108, J. Minssen, 19th June,	NT		<u> </u>	l	_			
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an Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, J. Sakurai, 3rd	Adultane					_]	
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shan, Br. s.s., 1,299, A. Jones, 4th July,-	Amoy 6 a.m	20.78	8i	87	SW	171	Ь	1
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Bangkok 27th June, Rice and FlourB.	Gap Rock ii	19.8			SSE	1	c	
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28th June,-Shanghai 25th June, Gen	C, St, James	n. 20.8	A #1			1.	ъ	
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A Mail will close for :-Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui-Per Masan Maru, 7th July, B A.M. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-Per, Halching, 7th July, 9 A.M. Macao Per Sui Tai, 8th July, 1.15 P.M. Ningpo, Shanghai and Chinkiang-Per Foochow, 8th July, 3 P.M.

Keelung, Shanghal, Moll, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Scattle, Wash .- Per Riojum Moru, 8th July, 5 P.M. Amby, Shanghal, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolold and San Francisco -- Per Nippon Maru, 9th July, 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Thii onb-Pe Sydney, 9th July, 11 A 4. Macao-Per Sui Tai, 9th July, 1.15 P.M. Singapore, Penang and Calcutta-Per Name sang, oth July, 2 P M. Singapore, Penang and Calculta - Per Cotherine Aprar, 9th July. 2 P.M. Manila-Per Team, 9th July, 3 P.M. Tientsin-Per Cheongilling, 9th July, 3 P Swatow and Shanghai - Per Shaohring, 9th

July, 3 P.M. Singapore, Penang and Colombo - Per Kanagawa Maru, 9th July, 5 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Nikko Fare, toth July. 1 A.M. Macao-Per Sul Tal, 10th July, 1.15 P.M. Manila, Zamhoanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairos, Townsville, Brisbane. Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth-Per

Changika, 10th July. 3 P.M.
Macao-Per Sui Tal, 11th July, 1.15 P.M. Yokohama and Kobe-Per Chingia, 11 July, 3 P.M.

Sandakan-Per Mausang, 11th July, 3 P.M. Manila, Thursday-Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Bydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Porth-Per Yawata Maru, 12th July, II A.M. Macao-Per Sul Zal, 12th July, 1.15 P.M.

Cebu and Iloilo-Per Kaifong, 12th July, Manila- Per Yuensang, 12th July, 3 P.M. Manila-Per Rubi, 13th July, 10 A.M. Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin-Per

China, 1316 July, 11 A.M. Macao-Per Sui Tal, 13th July, 1,15 P.M. Cebu and Iloilo-Per Kaifong, 13th July, Swatow and Shanghai-Per Yochow, 13th

Singapore, Penang and Bombay - Per Ischia, î,th July, 11 A.M. Haiphong-Per Chilli, 15th July, 5 P.M. Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Port land, Or.-Per Numantia, 16th July, 4 P.M.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS. CRAIGIEBURN.

Adams, M. and Mrs. F. Denikon, Misses (2) Gittina, A. Hellingsworth, Mr. 8 Bent, Mrs. H. Bonnar, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Child, Rev. & Mrs. F. Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

Smith, Percy Dar on, F. H. Hazeland, F. A. Aubrey Dr. G. G. Ausiln, Frank Hett, Mr. and Mrs. F Belson, Mrs Blair, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hockaday, W. T. Hodgson, Mr. Bolton, Miss Kent, R.A., Col. Bonham, Capt.

Bourne, Mr.

B adeley, Mrs.

. Name.

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Snipe

Taku ...

Widgeon ...

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Esturgeon "

Henri Rivière ...

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Alouetto

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Sandpiper

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Kelsall, R.A., Majorar d

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Cruiser...

torpedo-depot

river gunboat

armoured cruiser

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sub-marine...

destroyer

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receiving-ship

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* Flying Plag of Vince ! do just Sir Arthur W. Moore, Commander in Chick.

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Broadwood, C.B., H.E. Martin, R. Major General K. G. Murshall, Mr. Carruthers, E. S. Mast. E. Chalmers, J. H. Mitchell, R. Clegg, Eng. Lt. and Moss, D. K. Moultrie, Capt. & Mri l'é eira, Conssi & Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. Perkins, Mr.: and Mrs Darling, Col. Donela Dr. Rissland, Mr. & Mrs Eliott, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Ro s. Majors Ross, Major, P. J. Fischer, R. Runge, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Fremantle, Lt. Comdr. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Sayer, G. W. and Mrs. Shortridge, Mr. & Mrs Galbraithe, Mr Sinclair, A. Gelstbrope, Mr.

Slipley, Mr.

Smith, A. Findlay

Synnol, Capt. A. Hart

Vipan, Mrs. and Miss

Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham, E. S. Laing, A. H. Langborg, H. W. Adams, P. R. Aftalion, A Logan, W. ... Wogan, Mrs. W. Balliscombe, H. G. Beattle, R. B. Malden, G. F. Birbeck, R. 1. Marks, Brisbane Bisney, Mr. & Mrs. S. Marriott, Dr. O. Bisuev. Miss Matthews, A. A. Blackmo:e, F. W. G. McIntosb, G. C. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Blunn, A. B. W. B. A. Brayfield, T. Brighton, F. C. Moses, Mrs. C. F. Campbell, L. F. Neubauer, H.

Newborn, Mr. & Mrs. Carpenter, E. W. Carter, A. Clarke, W. F. Osborn, L. Colahan, H. Parsons W. Colvin, H. E. Crook, A. H. Peake, W. Cruickshank, A Pingdengolas, D. Dalton, Capt. R.N. Powell, R. G. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, W.A. Freshaw, C. M. Doo'ittle, F. H. Pugh, A. J. Dougall, J. Quin, I. Rafferly, Capt. Dunrich, A. R.

Einstmann, W. Raiphs, E. Ray, E. H. Fairchild, H. J. Rieshol, Mr. and Mrs Fisher, H. G. Fletcher, H. I., Skinn, A. Forsyth, Mrs. & child Smith, Mr. and Mrs F.D. Franklin, C. B. Frost, B. L. Spittler, I. S. Spuige, H. S. Fuller, Stuart J. Fuller, Denman Stebbing, W. T. Hall, Gapt. T.

Joseph, R. M.

Joughin, J. C.

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Thompson, Mr. & Mrs Thompson, Miss H. M. Horne, R. Howard, E. Toledano, Th. Walker, W. B. Hunter, R. White, W. M. Jack, Mrs. C. M. loki, J. P. F. Wishart, J. B. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Wishart, L. I.

Woods, J. D.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

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GUNE.

Wright, R. J. L.

CAPTAIN.

Commander B. La T. Leatham ...

Lieut. Commander J. May

Lieut.-Commander W. L. Bamber

Commander B. L. Majgodie

Lieut.-Commander A. L. Gresson ..

Lient-Commander Dickens

Captain S. V. Y. de Horsey

·Lieut. Commander Percy Crabtree.

Lieut.-Commander C. C. Walcott...

Lieut-Commander H. R. Tickell

Lieut-Commander W. H. Darwall

Lieut. Commander C. A. Fremantle ...

Captain C, F. Thursby

Captain J. A. Tuke

Lieut.-Commander S. H. Tennyson ...

Boin. W. Strath

Commodore R. H. S. Stokes ...

Lieut, Commander H. R. Godfrey

Lieul,-Commander R. M. R. West

Commander R. W. Glennie ...

Lieut. Commander H. B. Cox

Lieut-Commander Stevenson

Lieut. Commander G. B. Spicer-Simson

Lieut. Commander G. J. Todd

Lieut. Commander Just F. Knor ...

COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Lieut Merle

Lieut, Audouard

Commander Kéribuel

Commander Rachas

Lieut. Le Blanc

Lieut. Coquelin

Lieut. Portier ...

Lieut. Millet

Cant. Tracou

Lieut. Thierry

Lieut. Le Coroller ...

Lieut, Marchand ...

Lieut Hubert

Lieut. Fougerousse ...

Lient Devarence

Commander Simon

Commander Founier

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i jeut, Armbruster

Commander Benbeaud

Lieut, Glorieux

(Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Marolles, 7

Lieut, Duc.,: ,,,

Com'ding the local naval defence of

Indo-China, Capt. Passerat de Silans.)

Commander De la Roche Karandraon...

Commander Ragot de la Touche ..

ere tee Santo

....

Lieut, Fauré

Lieut.-Commander Robert E. Vaughan.

Commander C. D. S. Raikes

Captain H. Grant-Dalton

Commander F. H. Walter

Lieut-Commander I. Kiddle

Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee

Captain S. E. Brekine

KING EDWARD. Almond, Capt. & Mrs. Millon, C. Newson, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and child Bramley, Harry Nicholson, D. M. Corse, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Olsen, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Passmore, Mrs. W. C. Engelmann, Dr. Peacock, Miss Annie Fearman, H. Goodysse, Mr. & Mrs. Gr don, N. G. E Santen, H. G. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. Schindswolf, Mr. and Schmidt, Dr. A. lackson, Mrs. & child

Haasmann. Theo. R. Johnson, J. R. Jones, Mrs. A. B. Kennedy, Mrs. A. F. Leise, Dr. Llayd, Gen. T. Low, C. L. Midzushima J.

Shane, Mrs. B. S. Silverstone, Mr. & Mri Silverstore, Arthur H Silverstone, M. L. Silverstone, M. S. Stevenson, D. V. Thebout, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, G.

for the information of masters of vestels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here :-

OCCIDENTAL, - Munro, Miss A. Brown, Mr. W. S. Capell, Mr. and Mrs. Pellen, Mr. f. R. and 2 children Piper, C. Farrow, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. W. M. Gow, Mrs. W. and 2" and child Tabot, D. ieu', Com. Thomas, Thomas, Lt.-Comdr. L. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. R and child

TO-MORROW.

St. John's Cathedral. July, 7th Sunday, 6th after Trinity.

Hely Communion 7.30 a.m. Matins t. a.m., (Full Choir.), Responses: Ferial, Venite: Elvey, Psalms: of the 7th morning. "e Daum! Gadaby in E. flat, Bepedictus; Garrett in G., Anthem; "O Praise God,"-blair.

Holy Communion 12 noon, Kyrie; Hiles in G , Hymns; 178 (Part 2) and 228, ... Evensong (5.45 p.m), Responses: Psaims: of the 7th evening, Magnificat: Goss (7th eveninv): Nunc Dimittis: Falton, Hymns: 260, 172 N.B.-Panim 35 Verses 1, 9, 17 18, 23, 24 in

36 🔭 🔭 👣 🤧 9, 10 in unison. UNION CHURCH-KENNEDY ROAD Sunday, 7th July, 1907.

PREACHER! REV. FILISIN. 6 p.m. Hymn 606 Hymn . Pealm Pialm 124 . 23 " " Hymn 238 273 Hymn 207 365 · 193

> point upwards and BALL LAST REPORTED A

Weihalwei

Weibaiwei

Weihaiwei

Weihalwei

Yangtere.

Horgkong

Hongkong

Welhaiwel

Hongkong

-Weihaiwei

Welhalwei

Hongkong

Weihaiwei

Weihaiwei

Yokohama

West River

Welhalwei

West River

Hongko-g

Yangiase

Hongkong

Hongkong

Yangtere

Hongkong

Weihaiwei

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Yangtsze

Yan, thee

Vapriste

LAST REPORTED A

Cape St. James

Haiphong

Shanghai.

Canton

Shanghai

Salgon

Hankow

Shangbai

Saigon

Saigon

Haiphong

Haiphone

Haiphong

Baie d'Along

Chungking

Hongay

Salgon

Hongay '

Hongkong

Saigon

Upper Yangtes

Saigon

Baigon

Swatow

Son passage to Pon-

Yangiste,

Shanghai

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony,

The above signals will, as heretofore, behoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Zamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowleon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon,

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoos force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office :-

THREE EXPLOSIVE SOMBS, AT INTERVALS () OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagsteff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

1. Three Lights Ventical, Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

11. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night,

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SEUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour,

Aberdeen. Gap Rock Sai Kung. Waglan. Tai Po. Stanley. Cape Collinson,

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hosited in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the lighte W. DOBERCK,

Director/

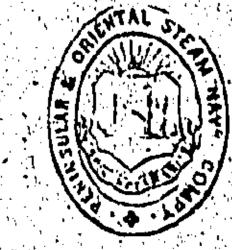
37th May, 1907

f Flagship of Rear-Admiral Boisse, Commander-in-Chief. 1 At the disposal of Rear-Admiral de Marolles, Commanding the paval defence of Indo-Chips." (") Flagging of Rear-Admiral de Marpiles,

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. B. S	KADOORIE		Correc		er alterations give	th buter "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.	PROKINATI]	
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	AID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	RETURN AT PRESENT DUCKATION LEKY ON LAST PRACE DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS:
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Do. (new)	°0,000 40,000	\$125 \$125	\$125 \$125	{	\$1,721,558	{ £1.15/- and bonus of £1 @ Ex. 2/31=}	44 %	\$ 80 ex m, issue \$522\ new issue London 479 ex new issue London 459
National Bank of Chins, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{	\$71,273	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		p. issue flist call
MARINE INSURANCES. Capton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	1250	\$50	{ \$1,675,000 } \$200,0:0 }	5 233.638	\$20 for 1905	74 %	\$270 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tis. 100,000 } Tis. 50,000 }	Tis. 185,529	{Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ 8x}	6 %	Tis. 75
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ 13,000,000 } { 70,000 } { 456,407 } { 125,137.15/-	1,460 4 0	{Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and} linterim of 137 to: 1905	5ì X	\$760 buyars -
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited		\$100	\$6o	\$8 7,628 \$8 0,000 \$136,287	461,467	S: Fryear ending 31,12.5	7 X	\$175 buyers
Fire Insurances.		Sroo	\$20	\$15,527 } \$1,000,000 } \$320,449 }	\$ 62,080	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1905		187 sales
Ching Fire Insurance Company, Limited		f 250	\$50	\$1,256,483		\$40 for 1905	1	\$325 milers
SHIPPING. China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	' ', ',	\$25 \$50	\$2 ¢ \$50	\$7,000 \$264,638} \$93,562}	\$365 Nil.	\$1 for 1906 \$21 for year ended 30.5.1906	I - T	\$15 buyers \$41 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld		515	\$15	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,386	120,170			\$29} sales
Indo-China Steam-Navigation Company, Limited	(0,000	Lio	£10	£120,000 £280,958 £3,999	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/t 9/16-\$1.69 1905		\$59
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited Do. (Preference)	, cooper ,	118, 50	ا م	1's, 54.372 (/400,000)	Th. 1 3.327 85,355.6. o	{ Final of Tls. 3½ making Tls. 5½ (Pref.) and final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5½ (ord.) for 'o6 1/- (Coupon No. 7) tor 1906	1017	Tis. 46 sales Tis. 50 buyers 46)-
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited "Star" Ferry Company, Limited	£ 10,000	\$10 \$10	10	\$65,000 } \$65,000 } \$32,957 \$	\$137	{\$1.00 } for year ending 30.4.1907	14	\$25 \$15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10.000		1.50	Tis, 98,000 Tis, 410,479 Tis, 62,000 Tis, 81,200	1 - 18,730	Final of Tis. 2 making Tis. 6 for 1906	121 %	Tls. 4β
REFINERIES. China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	1100	1100	Tis. 30,000 J	19,218	18 for year ending 31.12.06	8 %	\$100 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100 715,50	\$100	none	7 ls. 8,935	53 for 1897		\$21 Tis, 85 shios
Mining.								me a se relier
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000 150,000	G \$10 £1	G. \$10 1 ^p /10	1 to,000 }	G \$909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	88)	Tis. 15.90 seller: G. \$5
Paub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Ži.	Li	£4,87,3	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/=48 cents		\$6 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS. Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	525	:64,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 %	117 sellors
Hongkong & Kowleen What and Godown Co., Ld.	40,000	\$50	\$D		\$3,047	Final of {2} making \$5 for 1906	61 X	:80
Hongkong and Whanipos Dock Company, Ld		\$50 Fls. 100	150	\$ \$30,000 \$49,500 \$50,000	\$400,933		111 X	\$105 sellers Tis. 76 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld	,	l is. 100		7 5. 487,210 Tis. 100,000	The garage	Final of Tls. 10 making Tis. 18 for year	7	Tis, 212 solice
Yangtere Wharf and Godown Company, Limited		Tls. 100		Tls. 75,000)			Tis. 212}
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld	30,000	Tis, 100 \$25	Tls, 100 \$25	Tis, 15,010	Tls. 3,388 \$8,418	} - [- 3g for year ended 30,0.1900	·•	Tis. 103
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	50 ₁ 123	- 5 15 - \$50	\$15 \$50	17,000	19,178	\$1.80 for 1906 S5 for second half-year making \$10 for 190	ο6 · 81 χ	\$15 \$118
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000		\$100 Tls, 25 \$100	1250,000	\$ 56,218 7 ls. 1,935	Final div. of \$3\frac{1}{2} making \$7 for 1906		\$104 Tls, 13 \$80
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	1 20,000	\$10 \$50	f10 \$30	{ \$208,386 \$50,000	5	80 cents for 1906	71 %	\$10} \$37 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tla. 50	Tis. 50	11s, 869,493 Tls, 170,000	5 117. 01,9/0	{Final div. of Tls. 3 & bonus Tls. 1 } (old sh.) { div. of 75cts. & bonus of 1 cts. (new sh.) for 'c	& 71 %	Tis. 1.4 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited					\$1,519		40.4	Tis, 64 sales
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.: Hougkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Collinary, Limited	125,000	- I' -			15 04,900	513 for the year ending 31.7.06	11 %	\$111
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld., Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld	10,000 d. 8,000	Γls. 100	TIS. 100	none	TIE. 31.4'0	Tls. 8 for 1906	91 %	Tis, 50 Tis, 821 buyer
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tis. 500	114. 500	ο 1 's. 2δ,25 7	Tis. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1936	151 %	Tis. 330
Anglo-German Brevery Company, Limited	1,604-	Sio	100 2/6 10	₹814	\$906 £856	6 1/3 per share for 1905	84 %	1871 buyers \$7 sellers \$20 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	(0,000 4,000	\$12 Tis. 50	512 11s. 50	I one	Nil.	Final of Tis. 5 making Tis. 10 for 1905	1517	19 sales Tis, 04 sellers
Do. Do. spec at thire i'	* ;0,000 ;	\$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \)	3 none	_ 1	80 cents for 1906	9 %	\$9 sellers \$15 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, I'm ted	200,000	\$10	\$10 \$10	[])	\$10,804	Final of \$12 making \$2.00 for 1906	121 %	Siól sales Sai buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	,, \$10	, S 10	none	12,933	3 Per share for year ending 28.2.07	··· 7 %	\$14] \$245
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	3	å10	525 \$10 Gr. 10	165,000 1714, 547,500	14,212	52,00 for year ending 11.12.00	9 7	\$22} buyers - Tis, 292} buy
Peak Tramways Company, Limited Peak Tramways Company (new)	25,000 50,000	51c	Sio Si	} Tis. 27,003	Tis. 10,374	5 \$1 pe sh, or period fr, m 19th Oct. to 30th 1pr.	'07 9! %	Sich sa. and Si.os sales as buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tis. 50	Tls. 100,000	· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	year ending 31.12.00	41%	Tis, 107 selle
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500		Tis. 50	Tis. 8,000	Tls. 9,75 Tls. 3,3	Final of Tis. 5 and Tis. 10 for 1 10	12 %	Tis, 80 seller
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	\$ 8,175	620	£ 20	Tis. 24,820	O} Tb. 784	Final of Tis. 6 making Tis. to for 19-6		Tis, 110 buye Tis, 325
South Chilia Morning Post, Limited	7,200	6,20 \$25		[] Tis. 190,00	T. 85,59	None manufacture (her) vest ended it is	199	Tis, 295 \$73 \$7 tales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited Union Waterboat Company, Limited	3,000	lis, to	(10 <u>5</u> 000	00 { Tis. 15,79 Tis. 4,00	51	Interim of Tis. 4 for year 1905/6	71 %	Tis, ico buye \$12] sales
United Ashestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	Sió	\$ \$4	\$25,00	\$75	70 cents on 9,900 ord, shares and 39.9- on 1 100 Founders to: tear and 39.9- on 2 Final of Autients per share making 80		\$10) buyers \$11 sales
Walson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	,			\$25,00	ω}	cents for year ending 31.12.07		\$8
						74 C YEAR CHURCH JOILE June 1		
The second secon								18
The section of the se								
and the state of t			eta			*These shares are entitled to half of		
			Set S					

Mails.



+ MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

HE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

OR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA PERSIAN GULT, CONTINENTAL, AMERIC CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

Captain E. Street, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despitched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 13th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Company's 8.8 Mooitan, 0,600 tons, from Colombo, turope. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. China, due in London on 18th August, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. For further Paniculars, apply to

Superintendent

E. A. HEWETT,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

STEAM FOR SAIGON SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLONBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, BOYFY, HARL SEILLES, LONDON,

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRAMEANTAN

BLACK SEA PORTS.

Captain, Barillon, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 9th July

Next sailings will be as follows :---

S.S. ERNEST SIMONS......23rd July. S.S. TONKIN 6th August. S.S. SALAZIE 20th August.

S.S. POLYNESIEN 3rd Sept. S.S. TOURANE17th Sept. S.S. AUSTRALIEN 1st Octo-

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Hongkong, 25th June, 1907.

Untimations.

ACHEE

ESTABLISHED 1859

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

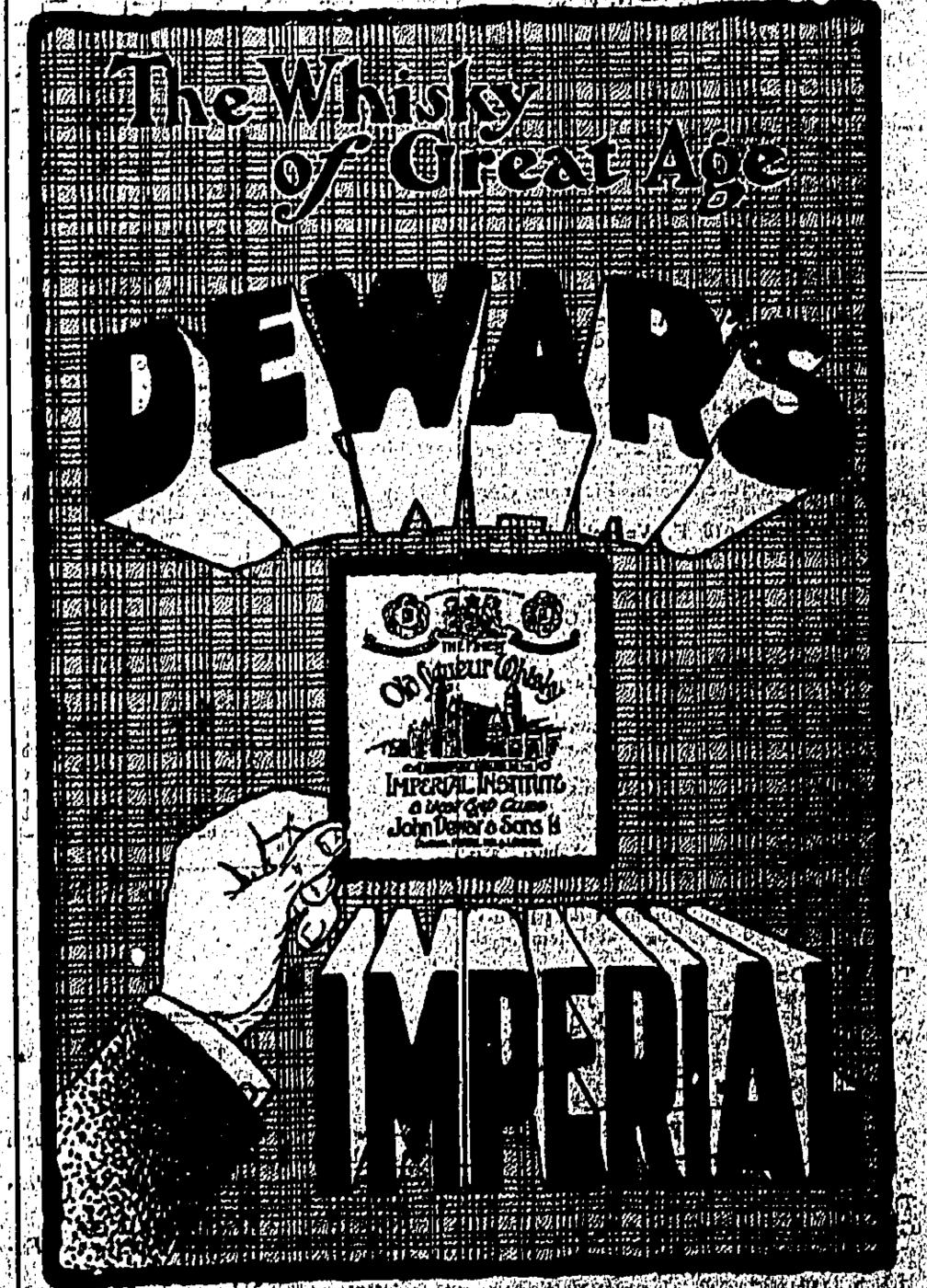
REQUISITES

DEPOT

BASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.



Sole Agents: BUMANN & BERBLINGER

15, 16 & 17, Connaught Road Central.